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NEWSPAPER

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Influential Democrat Charges:

'Great Society' Brings Galloping Socialism

By REP. OTTO E. PASSMAN (D.-La.)

Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

I am not here to tear down America, but to point out certain changes that are taking place—changes that are leading us into a Socialistic state.

If I am to help preserve this great country of ours, then I must speak frankly about the programs that are leading us in that direction. The record shows that in all ages, and in all civilizations, where republican forms of government have been lost, it has been through the pretense of a "share-the-wealth" program, and a blind faith in public officials.

Elected public officials are our servants, not our masters. We should never hesitate to challenge them when in our opinion they are not acting in the best interests of America. I shall do my part to expose the plans that are leading us into a Socialistic state.

I am now serving my 19th year as a member of Congress. I have fought for constitutional government and economy, never hesitating to stand for responsible principles.

Our country is at a crossroads. The November election brought many changes in Washington. Nevertheless, I do not believe that the voters have given a mandate to the President to bankrupt America and destroy our sovereignty, or to the Congress to rubber-stamp any and all proposals submitted by the President. Most of the legislation being rammed through the Congress at this time is as Socialistic as any legislation to be found in an acknowledged Socialistic state.

Year by year in the Congress, we see fewer leaders and more followers. Hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent for propaganda, endeavoring to convince the American people that government paternalism and welfarism are for their best interests. I hope the American people can be sufficiently awakened before it is too late.

We hear much about the "Great Society" planned for this age. It would be more appropriate—and if you have read the President's proposals, doubtless you will agree—to refer to the President's proposals as the "Great Socialistic Society." The one word, "Socialistic," makes the difference between the label on the Administration's programs and what we will have in the end.

The greatest problem confronting every true and responsible citizen of the United States today is how to pass on our marvelous American way of life to those who shall come after us. Ideals, convictions, faith, incentive and integrity cannot be conveyed from one generation to another by wills. These things must be taught anew to each generation.

The spirit of self-reliance that animated the earliest settlers and which for more than a century and a half inspired Americans to exercise their initiative and develop this country through hard work while preserving their independence from too much government is disappearing.

What right have I—what right has the President—what right has the Congress to spend unnecessarily your savings of the past, your earnings of the present, and then place a debt upon the heads of unborn generations, when the purpose is mainly motivated by political expediency and, if you please, perpetuation in office?

There are too many in high places in government who have too little concern about the policies that made America what it is, and less concern about preserving the greatest government document ever committed to writing, the U.S. Constitution.

The myth of governmental paternalism and irresponsible welfarism must be exposed. Remember, federal handouts are intended primarily to control the people for voting and political purposes. Certainly it is as much a delusion to expect that the government can end poverty with your money as it is to expect that a highball can make you rich. The government has nothing of its own to give away except that which it takes from the people through taxing and borrowing.

Through the scheme of trying to do everything for everybody everywhere, savings are drained from the thrify of the past and given, free, to be consumed by those who have not and, in many instances, care not. This is the opposite of capital formation on which productivity rests and on which relief from poverty actually depends.

The Administration's programs are a political give-away—a redistribution of people's wealth and savings—with nothing formative, productive or creative about them. The people should support the government, not the government the people.

My friends, we are not creeping—we are running—towards a Socialistic form of government in America. We are dissipating our wealth and burning ourselves out forming a Socialistic government in America, and helping to form and finance Socialistic governments all over the world.

On the surface, it would appear that we have a strong economy in America, that we are enjoying great prosperity. But upon what basis can some of the present prosperity be explained?

It is just this simple: We are spending the savings of the past through inflation, the earnings of the present, and borrowing from the future to create what is called the "Great Society"—to be everything to everybody everywhere, regardless of cost.

Rep. Passman says this country "is at a crossroads."

Of course, the New Deal, the Fair Deal, and the New Frontier were based on this spending plan. The spending which will be required to carry out the planned "Great Society" will make the "Deals" Administrations look conservative. I am not against necessary federal programs; however, I am against federal programs that are designed to lead us into a Socialistic state and control our private lives from the cradle to the grave. I say again, we are spending money we do not have for things we do not need.

Your government is a spender—not an earner. Anything the government gives the people, it must first take from them. Never in the history of America has it been proposed to take away so much from so many to do so little for so few. We should keep in mind that a government big enough to give you everything you want is a government big enough to take everything you have, including your freedoms.

If there are those who question the fact that we are dissipating the savings of the past through inflation, then check the purchasing power of the dollar in 1940 against the purchasing power of the dollar in 1965. Somewhere along the way, mainly by our government's policies of waste and extravagance, and by spending money we did not have for things we did not need, the dollar, since 1940, has lost 57 per cent of its purchasing power.

My friends, since our government set up its first bookkeeping system in 1789, to record receipts and disbursements, 176 years ago, it has collected from the American people $1 trillion, 512 billion, 508 million. But each time the government collected one dollar in revenue during the entire 176 years, it created an obligation of $1.81.

On Dec. 31, 1964, our borrowed

(Continued on page 10)

This article is excerpted from a speech by Rep. Passman to a select group of business people in Chicago, Ill., on May 10.

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Exposure: Cure for Campus Left Page 6

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U.S. Marines survey the Santo Domingo rebel areas.

Guatemala, South Korea, Haiti

New Red-Instigated Revolts Are Ready or in the Making

From the Allen-Scott Report

Congressional leaders are being warned that the "May Day" distress signal could be sounded at any moment in Guatemala, Haiti and South Korea.

In a series of backstage White House briefings, President Johnson and his military-intelligence advisers are alerting the legislators to possible Communist-instigated revolts or uprisings in one or all of these trouble spots at the same time.

They bluntly warn that Communist groups armed by Moscow, Peking, Havana and Algeria will soon have the capability of igniting open rebellions or guerrilla wars in a dozen other Latin American, African and Asian nations, including Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Iran, Thailand and Kuwait.

According to their foreboding reports, the greatest danger period is between May 17 and July 4—when the Soviet-supported Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops are expected to mount a series of major military actions in South Viet Nam.

South Korean authorities already have uncovered two Red plots in Seoul to incite a rebellion among opposition groups there during President Park's state visit to the United States at the end of this month.

They are stressing in their reports to U.S. officials that Communist infiltration from the north by sea is at an all-time high since the end of the Korean war, indicating that the Reds are preparing to reopen guerrilla warfare in South Korea.

In Guatemala and Haiti, increasing numbers of local Communists trained in Havana are returning with large clandestine shipments of Russian-made weapons from Castro's bulging arsenal.

The long, unguarded coastlines of both Caribbean nations and their nearness to Cuba make it almost impossible for Guatemalan or Haitian authorities to halt this well-organized infiltration by Castro.

They contend that only a drum-tight U.S. naval blockade of Cuba, center of this subversion, could choke off this growing threat to their security. So far, U.S. officials have evinced no signs of wanting to take this drastic action against Castro.

Three members of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee are circulating a memorandum to all members of Congress opposing all efforts to have former Dominican President Juan Bosch returned to power in the Republic.

Signed by Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.), and Senators Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.) and James Eastland (D.-Miss.), chairman, the document warns:

"If Juan Bosch is permitted to return to power, the Communists will have won another major victory. Bosch will prove to be, in effect, a second Fidel Castro.

"Juan Bosch himself is probably not a Communist party member. He definitely is an ideological Trotskyite and therefore, by definition, an ideological Communist. Evidence of his softness toward communism is ample and convincing.

"While Bosch was president of the Dominican Republic, not only were the Communists allowed free rein for all their activities, but real power was exercised by known Communists whom Bosch obviously either could not or did not wish to control.

"Exiled Communist leaders from all over Latin America flocked to the Dominican Republic under the Bosch regime, and the Communists began a drive having as its long-range objective not only a complete Communist takeover in Santo Domingo, but also the conditioning of the people of that island republic to such an extent that this Communist takeover would have majority support among the people themselves.

"This drive was along two main lines: (1) indoctrination of the military, and establishment of Communist cadres in military units; and (2) indoctrination of youths, from age 16 up, especially in colleges and secondary schools."

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BUDGET BUREAU gets a new director. To succeed, the fellow is going to have to be a magician—to create the illusion that the government is only spending what's necessary.—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

Peace Corps Aids Rebels

From the Richmond *News Leader*

In the currently explosive crisis in the Dominican Republic, where the Communists are attempting to set up another beachhead in the Caribbean, the U.S. Peace Corps is playing one of its most unusual roles.

The Peace Corps is, in fact, in the paradoxical position of giving aid and comfort to an enemy at the same time the enemy's troops are still shooting at American soldiers in the streets of Santo Domingo.

The bizarre situation could be seen in the recent new reports from Santo Domingo. In dispatches from the battle-torn city, Tad Szulc of the New York *Times* told how Peace Corps volunteers were working in the hospitals of the rebel forces helping Dominican doctors operate on the wounded. The Peace Corps volunteers are, Szulc writes, the "heroines in the eyes of the rebels among whom they have lived so long." The rebels even protected Peace Corps volunteers "as their own."

A similar situation was echoed in an article by New York *Herald Tribune* writer Bernard Collier, who described Peace Corps volunteers operating ambulances in the rebel districts. "This is a war in which the U.S. war corps is at odds with the U.S. Peace Corps." While Marines and Army troops went through the ugly business of ferreting out rebel snipers, Peace Corpsmen reportedly traveled throughout the Dominican capital delivering medicine and food supplies to rebels and loyalists alike.

In another instance, a Peace Corpsman, who asked not to be identified, was quoted as saying that there was widespread popular support for the Communist-backed revolution that seeks to put former President Juan Bosch back into power. He also said that the appearance of American naval jet aircraft had created "anti-American feelings" among the Dominicans.

Such activities and views on the part of Peace Corpsmen—as reported in these accounts—will cause some Americans to wonder just exactly where the Corps' humanitarian objectives leave off and the legitimate requirements of national loyalty resume.

The duality of the Peace Corps' role in the Dominican Republic is, indeed, ironic. The American marine, fighting in the streets of Santo Domingo, probably will miss the irony as he dodges the enemy's fire. It'll be of little aid and comfort for him to know the snipers were put back into action by the ministrations of a Peace Corpsman deferred from the draft to perform such service abroad.

Kennedy's Chickens Home to Roost

By THOMAS A. LANE

In the Dominican Republic, the Kennedy chickens are coming home to roost. The late President, so badly misguided by the weird collection of pacifists assembled in his Administration, set the stage for persistent Communist aggression in Latin America.

While President Eisenhower was in office, the Soviet Union did not dare to introduce its troops into Cuba to protect the Castro regime. President Kennedy, however, forsook the Monroe Doctrine and allowed the Soviet intervention to proceed—until October, 1962.

Then he challenged the presence in Cuba of "offensive" missiles which might be used against the United States, but did not challenge the use of Soviet military forces to insure the enslavement of the Cuban people. Instead, he reasserted his determination to prevent the export of the Castro terror to other countries of Latin America. This was, of course, an impossible undertaking, a political ploy to give a color of courage to his weak position.

The Kennedy theorists naively supposed that "governments of the democratic left" would be the strongest bulwarks against communism. In the present stage of political development of some American countries, such governments provide the cover for Communist infiltration and conquest. Castro had given the immediate demonstration of this truth, but the Kennedy ideologues were too attached to their theories to be instructed by experience.

In the present crisis, we are fortunate to have in President Johnson and Under Secretary of State Thomas Mann a more practical and realistic approach to the problem of power in Latin America. They are more prudent in judging Communist purposes and methods.

Early reports leave no doubt that former President Juan Bosch has allied himself with Castro's trained revolutionaries in his attempt to recover power in the Dominican Republic. This alliance, and the techniques of revolution employed by the rebels, give support to reports current at the time of Bosch's ouster that he was even then working hand in glove with the Communists.

It is unfortunate that some of our Latin neighbors look so complacently on Castro's enslavement of the Cuban people but are alarmed by U.S. action to prevent a similar conquest of the Dominican people. In the days before Communist subversion was backed by hundreds of millions of dollars of Soviet support, Latin Americans could justly resent U.S. intervention in their internal disorders. Today, however, the imperialism which threatens their sovereignty comes not from the United States but from the Communist powers.

It is this thrust of Soviet power which requires the United States to take unilateral action against each threat of conquest. None of our Latin neighbors could protect Cuba, and none could protect the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican revolt posed a serious threat to the Americas. With a Castro-type government established there, Haiti could not have survived. The whole northern flank of the Caribbean would have become a Communist fortress. A passive response in the Dominican Republic would have encouraged Communist assaults on other countries of Latin America.

The reality of Communist aggression in Asia and in America should persuade President Johnson of the futility of his quest for a *detente* with the Soviet Union.

The President has shown good judgment in his timely intervention in the Dominican Republic. Hopefully, this experience will lead him to challenge the underlying thesis of the erroneous foreign policy which he inherited.

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Original Measure Little Improved

Senate Considers 'Voting Rights' Bill of 1965

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Last week the U.S. Senate got down to serious debate upon the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The measure under consideration was the Mansfield-Dirksen substitute for the committee substitute for the Mansfield-Dirksen original, subject, of course, to the amendments of the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Williams, and the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. Fulbright.

The plain and palpable truth is that not one living soul—not the proponents, not the opponents, not the attorney general, not anyone—has any realistic idea of how this hash has been compounded, or of what will happen when it is force-fed to a resentful South. There will be no hearings at which the intricate new language could be thoughtfully explored. The majority leader already has promised evening sessions and live quorum calls. A cloture petition is at hand.

It is a reasonable assumption that by the first of June the Senate will have completed its role in this unattractive drama and sent to the House a mockery upon sound legislative procedures.

In fairness to the sponsors, some of whom are sincere and dedicated men, it must be said that the pending proposal is in some respects an improvement upon the original.

In its first version, the bill contained no provisions for court review of an attorney general's one-man decrees; now some measure of review apparently may be obtained.

The original bill said that "no person" shall be denied the right to vote because of his failure to comply with any test or device; this has been amended, quite properly, to read "no citizen of the United States."

When Mr. Katzenbach's numbers game was first conceived, the appointment of federal registrars would have been triggered in any state or locality in which "less than 50 per cent of the persons of voting age residing therein" were registered. This has been wisely rewritten to apply to "less than 50 per cent of the persons, other than aliens and persons in active military service and their dependents, of voting age, etc."

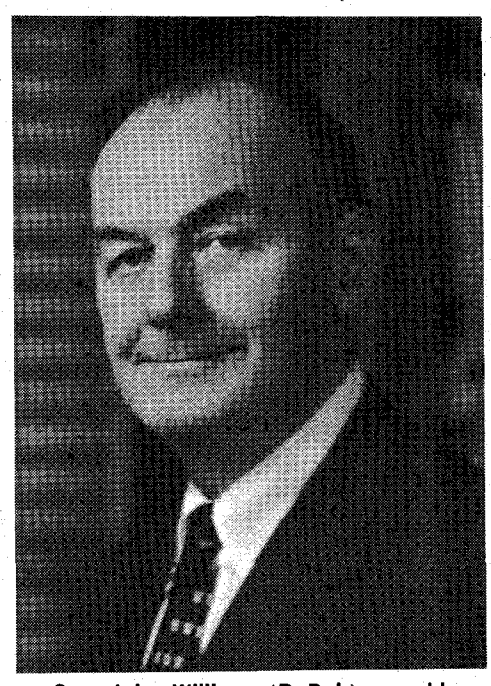
The original version inexplicably would have banished from a federal voting roll any new Negro registrant who failed, for any reason, to vote in three consecutive elections. This puzzling provision has been dropped.

All of the original language relating to state poll taxes has been stricken. Now the idea is to arrange an immediate court test of the states' power to impose poll taxes in state and local elections.

Under the first bill, no affected locality could have changed a precinct boundary, added an election official, adopted voting machines, or even altered the hours of voting without first getting approval of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia for such changes in its election procedures. The revised bill would permit the localities to put such changes into effect unless the attorney general objected.

None of these improvements does much to remedy the basic vices of the bill. The bill still treats certain states and localities as guilty of discrimination until proven innocent. It still leaves the attorney general in the role of prosecutor, judge and jury. It still is triggered by statistical presumptions or by certain imbalanced ratios of Negro registrants to white registrants "which appear to the attorney general to be fairly attributable to violations of the Fifteenth Amendment." Mr. Katzenbach, or his successors, would have magisterial powers under this bill that never before have been granted except to federal judges.

Under the Fifteenth Amendment, the Congress has power to adopt "appropriate legislation" to prevent the states from denying or abridging the right to vote by reason of race. The word "appropriate," at the very least, must require that such legislation be consistent with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution.



Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) was able to get an amendment punishing vote fraud added to the bill.

Even in its improved form, the pending bill lacks such consistency. It smacks of attainder; it operates ex post facto; and it tramples recklessly upon the plainly reserved powers of the states and localities.

Certainly, qualified Negro citizens are entitled to have their right to vote protected. No Southerner in the Congress challenges that right. But all American citizens are equally entitled to have their Constitution preserved from erosion by emotional torrents and political tides.

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LBJ on Unlimited Debate

The following remarks were made by Lyndon Johnson on the Senate floor, March 9, 1949:

I sincerely believe that the right of unlimited debate in the Senate is an essential safeguard against potential total supremacy of the executive branch.

A man elevated to the office of the presidency has virtually unlimited powers of influence over his countrymen. His own personality is a force of great impact upon all the people of the nation and, in fact, upon the people of the world. Add to those powers directly his all those less conspicuous powers of his aides, his administrative agencies, and the multitude of channels which feel his influence, and you have a force no other representative government has ever entrusted for long to one man.

If on occasion you grant to this titular head of government the further intoxicant of an overwhelming majority of loyal supporters in the legislative branch, then, Mr. President, you have a force well-nigh irresistible. The distinctions between executive and legislative are difficult to preserve under such circumstances; mere memoranda become laws, and laws become mere memoranda.

President Johnson used to be strong for minority rights in the Senate.

In such a situation, which, happily, is more hypothetical than historical, the entire theory of our governmental system of checks and balances dissolves and evaporates. There is no one to check and no one to balance, unless and except the remaining minority has the prospect of holding each decision up to lengthy and thorough inspection here on the Senate floor.

Delay may be bad in the legislative process, although I do not think delay is bad per se. It has been my observation that few good bills have been written hastily, and few bad measures have been written slowly.

Checks and balances, as I interpret the theory, imply that the authors of our form of government were not so worried about good legislation being delayed as they were about bad legislation being delayed not at all. I believe it was their thought that the minority, no matter how small numerically, might always have something to say that the momentary majority should hear. The right to check and balance was not granted to the majority, because a majority rarely seeks control over itself. Those rights were conceived and installed in the Constitution solely as safeguards for minorities.

Examine the branches of our government, examine the struggles and conflicts of philosophy, and this is evident: The distinction between our form of government and totalitarian government is the distinction between the executive and legislative branches.

To whatever extent that distinction disappears, falls into disrepute or disuse, or is destroyed, to that extent this government loses its representative character and becomes totalitarian in practice.

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• The Javitses, Romneys and Rockefellers all say how terrible Barry Goldwater was for the Republican party, but the GOP National Committee, which isn't taking in the money it did when Goldwater was head of the party, is relying more and more upon Goldwater for fund-raising. In the last few months, solicitation letters signed exclusively by Goldwater have gone out to Republicans across the country. In these letters Goldwater says, in effect, even though I'm no longer in command of the party, please contribute to it. In addition, Goldwater recently raised close to a half-million dollars for Republicans in a speech in Arizona.

GOLDWATER

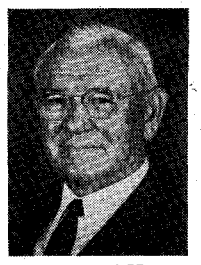
• *Llewellyn Thompson, former U. S. ambassador to Moscow and now an adviser to LBJ on Soviet policy, is reported to be the key individual in this Administration pushing for* rapprochement *with the Russians. Thompson is said to be beating the drums for more cordial relations with the Soviets even as the United States pursues a firmer course against the Communists in Southeast Asia and Latin America.*

• Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) has ripped Administration plans for a lavish "drop-out center" in Los Angeles. "This National Job Corps is setting up a school for girl drop-outs," Roudebush says. "This school will feature a swimming pool, classrooms, home economics laboratories, arts and crafts rooms, and even juke boxes for parties and dances." During the one-year course, drop-outs will receive a $30-a-month allowance and a $600 bonus at the completion of the course. "It would appear," says Roudebush, "that the government hotel-schools could encourage more girls to drop out of school for a free year's pleasure trip."

ROUDEBUSH

• *Republicans in the Nation's Capital are growing critical of President Johnson for his constant use of justifying his foreign policy over television. They say this does not particularly alleviate the fears of the American citizen, but that it does give Lyndon a chance to sell himself to the electorate. LBJ has taken to the radio and TV networks five times in just three weeks.*

• Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.) has charged that President Johnson is now rewriting the *Congressional Record.* Noting the President's assertion that he had "always opposed the poll tax," Younger did a little research, found that LBJ on 12 occasions during his House and Senate career voted against proposals to outlaw the poll tax. It was not until 1959 that LBJ joined 60 other senators in co-sponsoring a constitutional amendment introduced by Florida's Spessard Holland to ban the poll tax in federal elections. The same proposal had been introduced in every Congress since 1949 without Johnson's co-sponsorship.


YOUNGER

• *The southeastern Pennsylvania chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action has published an open letter to President Johnson denouncing his Dominican action. "The ADA believes," says the letter, "that the unilateral use of American troops in the Dominican Republic crisis can result only in damage to the long-range goals of the American government."*

This Week in Washington

Repeal of 14b Stalled

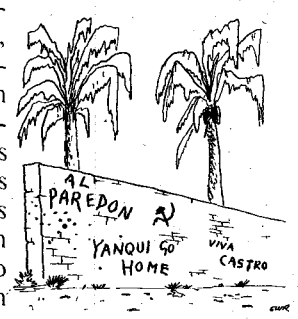
Capitol Hill is anxiously awaiting the President's labor message, considered by some business observers as "the most on-again, off-again situation in Washington." The House Labor Committee has once more delayed its initial hearings on the repeal of section 14b of Taft-Hartley—the right-to-work provision—as a result.

The stalling on the labor message, which also will undoubtedly contain proposals to raise the minimum wage and give workers double overtime pay, has been ascribed to a variety of reasons, including a desire by LBJ to get the civil rights bill through Congress first. But some say the major reason for the present postponement is Speaker John McCormack's head-count, which reportedly reveals that the anti-right-to-work forces would be on the short end if a vote were taken in the House in the near future.

Even should LBJ decide to send his labor message up to the Hill, moreover, there is a good chance much of it can be defeated—including the proposal to terminate right to work. The senate bill to this effect, sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), S 256, is now in the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and the House bill, H.R. 77, offered by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D.-N. J.), is in the Education Committee. A letter to your senators and congressman asking them to defeat any move to repeal section 14b could have a decisive effect upon the outcome of this political battle.

Dominican Retreat?

There is some consternation among Latin experts in Washington over what they see as signs the Johnson Administration intends to impose a "coalition" government of anti-Communists, non-Communists and Communists on the Dominican Republic. A former high-ranking diplomat, who has generally favored Johnson's foreign policy, says this would undermine the reason for sending the marines to the Dominican Republic in the first place.



"Such a move would be the worst thing that could happen. Coalition governments with Communists seldom work out, and I can't think of one where it hasn't worked to the Communists' advantage."

Equally disturbing, in this man's opinion, has been the attempt by the Administration to remove Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin from control of the anti-Communist forces.

The American ambassador and Lt. Gen. Bruce Palmer, commander of the marines and soldiers on the island, had both pressured Wessin to resign. The general, however, is considered the only true anti-Communist power on the island at the present time. To remove him would be to weaken greatly the anti-Communist side.

That the Administration continues to send a strong supporter of leftist Juan Bosch, John Bartlow Martin, to confer with the rebels' commander, Col. Francisco Caamano Deno, has also inspired little enthusiasm among the anti-Communist Latins who were laudatory about LBJ's initial decision to send in the marines.

The Kennedy Coup

Politicos on Capitol Hill say there was far more than met the eye in the liberal campaign in the Senate last week to amend the President's civil rights bill to include a provision abolishing the poll tax in state and local elections.

The liberals surged to its support to make a grandstand play to minority groups, but others also saw it as a useful tool by which the Kennedy clan could do dirt to Vice President Hubert Humphrey, LBJ's heir apparent.

As everyone in Washington knows, the Kennedys—replaying 1960—are out to halt Humphrey from possible succession to the presidential chair and thus clear a path for one of their own. To accomplish this, they feel they have to build up a record somewhat different from that of the Johnson Administration to which Humphrey is intimately tied. Robert Kennedy has already vigorously opposed Johnson's decision to send troops to the Dominican Republic without consulting the Organization of American States.

The campaign against the poll tax appeared to be another issue on which the Kennedys could score points among liberals in the party—with Humphrey having to lose, since he represented an Administration which opposed the poll tax ban as unconstitutional.

(Insiders say the "battle" between the liberals and the Administration over the poll tax was actually three-quarters sham. The Administration is said to really favor its abolition, but opposed it to prevent loading up the civil rights bill with too many controversial features.)

The Kennedy strategy of appearing more liberal than Humphrey worked out better than expected. Ted Kennedy sponsored the poll-tax amendment with brother Bob and the Kennedy clique in the Senate (including Joseph Tydings and Birch Bayh) supporting it. Under White House direction, Humphrey, of course, was in opposition.

Remarked a reporter from the New York *Times*: "The greatest incongruity of the occasion was the sight of Mr. Humphrey, just before the roll-call, openly lobbying against the liberal amendment on the floor. In past years, Mr. Humphrey has always favored outlawing all poll taxes."

Hence, the Kennedy clan figures it is one-up on Humphrey in a race toward the White House.

• *Human Events* learns from a prominent senator that orders were sent down from the White House to defeat the poll-tax amendment, but that LBJ said "make it look close." Reason? The President's desire to appease the liberals, many of whom have opposed his foreign policy actions. During the roll-call, several Democrats first passed, then huddled with party leaders to learn how they should record themselves. The result: a "close 49-to-45 vote.*" Humbert Humphrey specifically told William Jennings Randolph (D.-W. Va.) to hold back on his vote until the tabulation was in. When the Administration appeared as if it had defeated the poll-tax proposal, Humphrey then allowed Randolph to cast his vote for the amendment.

Castro Praised on ETV

The tax-deductible, federally supported National Education Television Network, with headquarters in New York and 91 affiliates around the country, continues to come under intense fire from conservatives and anti-Communists for its recent showing of a one-hour report called "Three Faces of Cuba."

***FOR THE POLL-TAX AMENDMENT: 45**

DEMOCRATS 39:

Bartlett, Bass, Bayh, Brewster, Burdick, Cannon, Church, Clark, Dodd Douglas, Gore, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy, Kennedy, Lausche, Long, Magnuson, McGee, McIntyre, McNamara, Mondale, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Neuberger, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Tydings, Williams, Yarborough and Young.

REPUBLICAN, 6: Boggs, Case, Fong, Javits, Kuchel, Smith.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 49

DEMOCRATS, 24:

Anderson, Bible, Byrd, Byrd, Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Hartke, Hayden, Hill, Holland, Jordan, Long, Mansfield, McCarthy, McClellan, Monroney, Montoya, Robertson, Russell, Smathers, Sparkman, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS, 25:

Aiken, Allott, Bennett, Carlson, Cooper, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan, Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Prouty, Saltonstall, Simpson, Thurmond, Tower, Williams and Young.

Not voting but announced as paired on the amendment (pairs are used to denote opposing positions of Senators when one or both are absent): Scott (R.-Pa.) for and Russell, (D.-Ga.) against; McGovern, (D.-S.D.) for and Fulbright, (D.-Ark.) against; Symington, (D.-Mo.) for and Metcalf, (D.-Mont.) against.

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Laudatory of the Castro regime, the report was first shown over NET in March, but the affiliates are free to re-run it and many are expected to. The film, according to an NET spokesman in Washington, is also being made available to colleges and non-profit organizations.

In spite of its pro-Castro tone, NET President John F. White has said he will not be inhibited from showing it or similar films.

The Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, Inc., which includes such prominent persons—both liberal and conservative—as Dr. Sidney Hook, Bishop James A. Pike and Arleigh Burke, former chief of naval operations, has issued a sharp protest to NET and asked the Federal Communications Commission to give equal time to respond under the FCC's own controversial "fairness doctrine."

Citizens Committee Executive Secretary Paul D. Bethel has charged that the film "denigrates the constructive role played by American investments in pre-Castro Cuba and characterizes the American community that lived there as 'colonizers.' Coca-Cola particularly comes in for slurs, as does Standard Oil." Bethel adds that the film either passes over the brutal excesses of the present or justifies Castro's harsh rule by recounting largely fictitious excesses of the past."

The Ford Foundation is the largest supplier of funds to NET, but federal government agencies also finance individual programs. The producer of "Three Faces of Cuba," Robert Cohen, is also the author of such controversial films as "Inside China" and "Inside East Germany," both of which came out of those Communist countries uncensored. Both have also received favorable mention in the Communist press.

LBJ's Economic Advisers Rapped

Ike's chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers has come out with a stinging criticism of the council and its use of wage-price "guidelines" to bludgeon business into pricing wages and products according to government wishes. In an article appearing in the March-April issue of the *Harvard Business Review*, Dr. Arthur Burns insists that not only might the guidelines lead to dangerous government control over business, but that a "general observance of the guideposts would throttle the forces of competition no less effectively than those of monopoly." The article was put into the body of the *Congressional Record* by Rep. Thomas Curtis (R.-Mo.), who called the wage price guidelines "the latest Fabian Socialist doctrine."

Burns' article has become a hot topic of conversation among economic buffs in the Nation's Capital because it was written just prior to the council's May 3 report which, in effect, told the steel companies negotiating with the unions that they could afford to boost wages and refrain from hiking prices—a finding with which the steel companies have taken major exception.

Burns says the guideposts have been a major part of the Administration's economic policy since early 1962, when they were first set forth by the Council of Economic Advisers. In general, they specified that wage and price increases in a firm should not exceed the annual percentage increase in national productivity.

The council, says Burns, originally characterized its pronouncement on the guidelines as a contribution to public discussion, but that, in spite of a gap in statistical knowledge, it gradually grew bolder in giving the guidelines more status. Thus, Burns recounts, the January 1964 report of the council "no longer speaks of the guidelines as a contribution to public discussion of how the national interest may be judged; instead, it describes them as a 'standard' for private wage and price decisions.

"The report of 1962 had avoided specifying the annual trend increase of national productivity on the ground that this was 'a large and complex subject and there is much still to be learned.' The report of 1964, on the other hand, is free from all methodological doubts, and presents without qualification a figure of 3.2 per cent as the annual trend increase of productivity in the private economy that is currently applicable.

"The report of 1962 had indicated that the 'general guideposts' were 'only first approximations' that would need to be adapted extensively 'to the circumstances of particular industries.' The report of 1964, on the other hand, states flatly that the guideposts 'can cover the vast majority of wage and price decisions' and, while the modifications that had been suggested earlier 'still apply . . . it must be emphasized that they are intended to apply to only a relatively few cases.' "

Burns stresses that compliance with the guidelines would be harmful to business competition. If they were strictly enforced, he says, business would have no incentive in many instances to increase output since it couldn't raise the prices and since most of its increased profits would have to be paid to labor.

A strong government commitment to the policy of the guidelines, says Burns, not only means less competition among businesses, but "means that any extensive private defiance would 'injure its prestige'" and bring some coercive measure similar to Kennedy's crackdown on steel or government imposition of price and wage controls. " . . . [F]rom whatever angle we examine the guidelines, direct controls pop up dangerously around the corner."

TVA Pushes Poverty

Here's one way the Administration can help cure poverty in America: put clamps on the Tennessee Valley Authority. TVA, say its critics, will be contributing to the unemployment problem in the TVA area if it acquires from the General Services Administration in Washington coal rights at Camp Breckinridge, Ky.

For rights on 30,590 acres, TVA is bidding $7.41 million of taxpayers' money—nearly four times the next highest bid and five times the average price being paid at present by private firms for coal rights in the nearby Morganfield area.

This action is being bitterly fought by the coal companies who aren't nearly so upset about the flagrant misuse of public funds by TVA as they are about the fact that TVA has no intention of developing the coal fields. Instead, it plans to buy it as a hedge against potential increases in the price of coal to TVA by private companies. Yet TVA already has three other fields for reserves.

The inhabitants of Union, Henderson and Webster counties, which include acreage on Camp Breckinridge, were outraged with TVA's bid. All had hoped to gain tax revenue from the development of the coal reserves and development would have put people to work. But apparently TVA isn't joining LBJ's anti-poverty war.

Young Demos Show Colors

California Young Democrats have again embarrassed their party's senior officials with a series of radical-left policy pronouncements.

Meeting in Los Angeles, 400 delegates representing 7,000 YDs assailed American foreign policy as "complete hypocrisy" and ripped American "intervention" in the Dominican Republic and South Viet Nam.

The YDs went on record demanding abolition of both the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and opposing loyalty oaths for political candidates.

The YDs' new president, Henry Waxman, promised to continue the policies laid down by the outgoing prexy, Josiah Beeman. The ultra-liberal Beeman, an aide to left-wing Rep. Philip Burton (D.-Calif.), was elected YD national committeeman from California.

The Young Democrats' convention was addressed by Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown who launched into an impassioned attack on his likely 1966 opponent, actor Ronald Reagan.

Another speaker addressing the state convention was Assemblyman Willie Brown, a Democrat who has received considerable attention in the Communist press for his attacks on American "intervention" in South Viet Nam.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• *The Students for a Democratic Society, which organized the Easter March on Washington calling for withdrawal of American forces in Viet Nam, denies being a Communist front. SDS National Secretary C. Clark Kissinger has no qualms, however, about praising Communist-cited publications. In the May 8* National Guardian, *a pro-Peking newspaper cited as subversive by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Kissinger warmly endorses the* Guardian *for its "excellent coverage" of the March on Washington, coverage he found superior to "the distorted and scanty reports given the march by the liberal-commercial press."*

• The Administration's new farm program would increase the retail price of rice from 30 to 40 per cent, Sen. Hiram Fong (R.-Hawaii) has warned. In a letter to Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, Fong said the rice certificate program proposed in the legislation would cost Hawaii "three to four million dollars yearly in additional food costs." Rice consumption in Hawaii is about 100 pounds per year, largest in any state. Because of this high rate of consumption, Sen. Fong declared, "the price increase and additional food costs will become a heavy burden on the low-income family wage earner whose staple food is rice."

FONG

• *The war in South Viet Nam is going "better" for the anti-Communists, but not good enough, according to South Vietnamese in touch with* Human Events. *The biggest trouble, as they view it, is those privileged sanctuaries. They say 10,000 North Vietnamese slipped down the Ho Chi Minh Trail into the south last year, far more men than the South Vietnamese could kill or capture. In the past few weeks, another battalion of North Vietnamese came in. In addition, the United States still refuses to bomb four command and supply centers in the south controlled by the Viet Cong because by so doing this would kill innocent civilians. What is needed, they feel, is an invasion of the north and/or saturation bombing of the sanctuaries.*

• According to Rep. Craig Hosmer (R.-Calif.), Americans work 2 hours and 20 minutes of every 8-hour day just to meet their federal, state and local tax bills. Hosmer estimates other items as part of the work day as follows: housing and household operation, 1 hour 23 minutes; food and tobacco, 1 hour 18 minutes; clothing, 30 minutes; medical 21 minutes; recreation, 19 minutes; all other, 1 hour 10 minutes.

HOSMER

• *Voters in Omaha, Neb., battling terrific odds and pressure from the Chamber of Commerce, prominent clergymen and the communications media, defeated a federal urban renewal program last week by a margin of better than two-to-one. Organized opposition came mainly from the Small Property Owners Association.*

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Exposure Is the Cure For Campus Far Left

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

What is behind the new radical leftist movement on college campuses across the country? And what, if anything, can be done to clip its Red-tinged wings?

First of all, let's put the problem in focus. The radical leftists operating in colleges and universities are still relatively small in number. They pose only a minor threat at this time—mainly the bad public image they create.

But the danger from this new ultra left is that it is gaining surprising strength—much more than might be expected—and is getting a foothold on scores of campuses.

Leaders of the young radical left in most cases appear thoroughly un-American and despise our form of government.

Some of them are Communist, according to J. Edgar Hoover, and many proclaim themselves to the left of the old-line American Communists to whom they contemptuously refer as "fuddy-duddies" and "squares." Their principal idol is Fidel Castro. Other heroes of the new far left are Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria, Mao Tse-tung of Red China and Ho Chi Minh of North Viet Nam.

The new far left is gaining a foothold because its leaders are militant activists working feverishly at establishing new "clubs" and seizing upon such emotional issues as civil rights and the war in South Viet Nam to appeal to idealistic but easily led students.

Consider the brief history of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, named after a man who became a Communist toward the end of his life. After investigating its makeup, FBI Director Hoover called it "Communist-inspired."

The story of the DuBois Clubs organization last summer is told in the *Saturday Evening Post*. Many of the students behind the new organization were known to be from Advance, identified by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist youth group, and the left-winging Progressive Youth Organization.

Included in the Advance contingent was one Bettina Aptheker, daughter of Herbert Aptheker, the American Communist party's leading theoretician. It will be recalled Mr. Aptheker found time to address the recently formed DuBois Club in St. Louis on his favorite subject, Marxism.

Another leader in the DuBois Club Communist front is Eugene Dennis Jr., son of the former national secretary of the U.S. Communist party, and one of the founders of the DuBois Club at the University of Wisconsin.

Despite its Red-hued background, the DuBois Club now has 35 chapters, most of them on college campuses. It is reported to have a membership of about 1,000 hard-core activists.

Another organization, the Progressive Labor Movement, with its greatest strength in the East, was reportedly formed by two veteran Communists in 1962. It gained notoriety when it was accused of helping foment Harlem race riots last summer.

It also "distinguished" itself by organizing student trips to Cuba in defiance of a State Department ban, training its members in karate and making plans to send a cadre abroad for "training."

Then there is the Students for a Democratic Society, reorganized in Port Huron, Mich., in 1962 by a Socialist group. It has established itself on 55 college campuses and has a full-time staff of 60.

Clark Kissinger, national secretary for SDS, summed up that organization's attitude toward the United States. He declared: "We began by rejecting the old sectarian left and its ancient quarrels, and with a contempt for American society, which we saw as depraved."

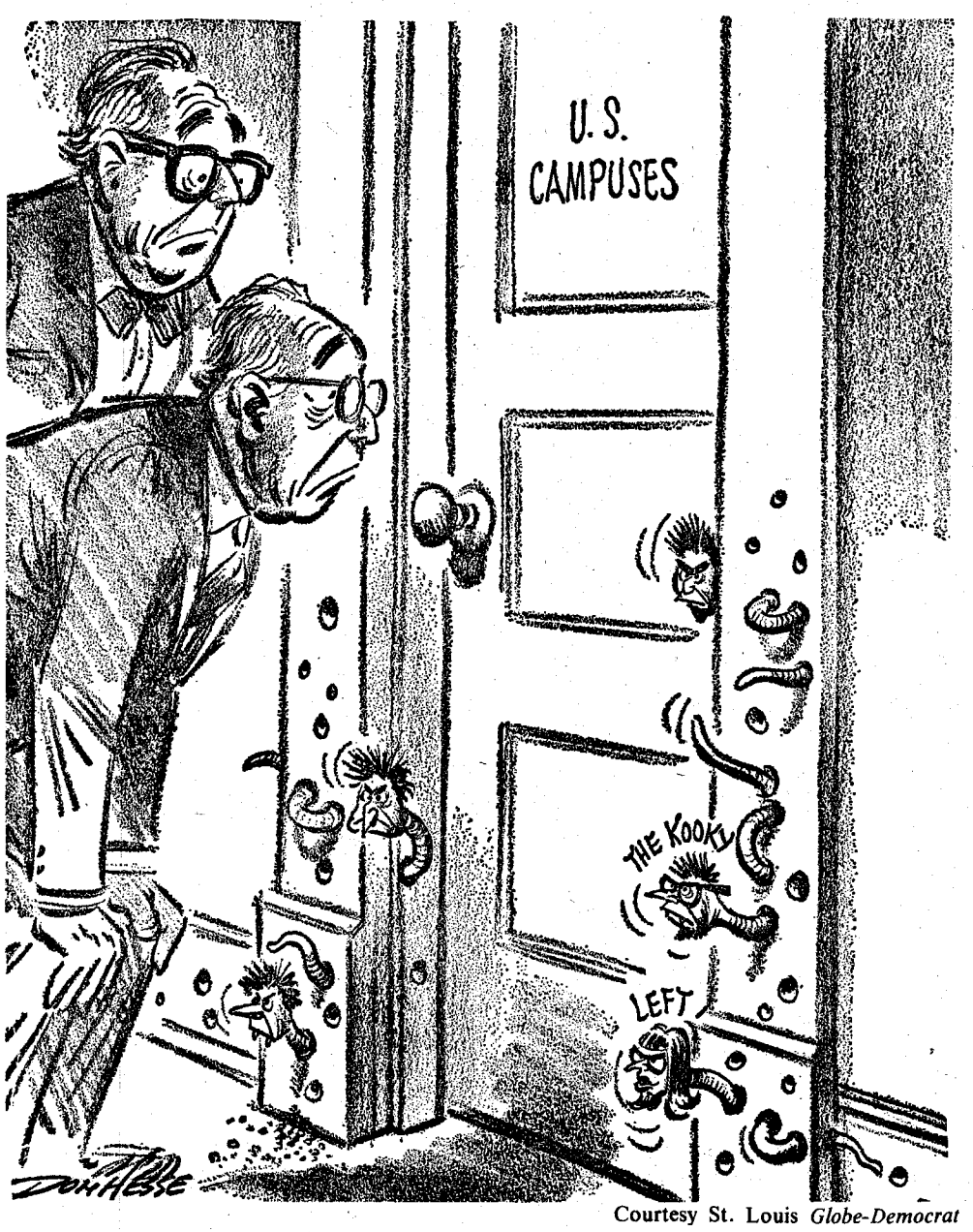
Students for a Democratic Society gained national notoriety recently for sponsoring the sickening Get-Out-of-Viet Nam demonstration in which the Progressive Labor Movement and the DuBois Clubs and other far-left groups joined so enthusiastically.

What to do about the campus far left?

The best weapon is to train the full light of publicity on the unhealthy background of its leadership, its tactics and its un-American philosophies.

Under the intense spotlight of public exposure its sick doctrines will wither and die, to be unceremoniously buried along with its warped dialectics.

In the Woodwork



Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

American Dollars and Bullets Are Being Used to Kill U.S. Soldiers

By WALTER TROHAN

One of the great untold stories of the $136-billion foreign aid program is that American dollars and bullets, flung around the world supposedly to protect freedom and aid development, are killing American boys.

Under the foreign aid program the United States has sent about $35 billion in arms to 70 nations. Currently about 60 nations are receiving military assistance.

Americans are being killed with American bullets in Viet Nam. In the event of any war almost anywhere in the world there is almost no combination of nations that would be involved that would not call upon American boys to face American bullets if this country should intervene in such conflicts.

American arms are killing Americans in the Dominican Republic. In the fiscal year which ended last June 30, the United States sent $600,000 in military assistance to this Latin American neighbor. This is not much, nor did all of it go to the rebels, but it is enough to take American lives.

From July 30, 1946, the United States has sent $117 million in aid to the Dominican Republic. Only a small part of this was military, but it has been enough. Before military aid, marines might have landed and taken the capital with little or no resistance because natives were poorly armed.

It may be true that Cuba and Russia may have sent some arms to the Dominican Republic, but the United States has sent enough to give its own forces trouble.

In Viet Nam Americans have been killed by the arms sent to France, when she was fighting to hold the area a decade back. Military experts say there is no doubt the Viet Cong is using some of these arms against Americans in South Viet Nam.

In the clash between Pakistan and India both sides were using American weapons. India asked the United States to intervene on her behalf when Pakistani tanks crossed the border to spew death. Had the United States sent troops, they would have been called on to face the fire of the American tanks.

Twenty-five years ago this nation was sending scrap iron to Japan at the very time it was applying pressure on Japan to get out of Manchukuo. Much of this scrap went to kill American boys in World War II.

If the United States should intervene in a possible clash between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, American troops would be called upon to face American bullets, since both sides have received vast quantities of American arms, which constitute a substantial part if not the major part of their armaments.

It is a fact that the supply of foreign aid arms is a big business which gives employment to tens of thousands of workers in American industry. No doubt this business is swelled by diversion of funds, sent for economic development, to military purposes.

The sending of arms to 60 or 70 nations, many of whom hate each other as India and Pakistan do, can hardly be expected to promote peace. In fact, Americans are entitled to ask whether its military aid program isn't an incitement to war.

(Copyright 1965, Chicago *Tribune*)

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LBJ AND POLL TAXES—While President Johnson is receiving support from most conservatives on his strong stands in the Dominican Republic and Viet Nam, some observers note that he hasn't changed his domestic spots. During his April 27 news conference, LBJ said, "I have always opposed the poll tax. I am opposed to it now . . ." The facts are that Johnson voted against repeal of the poll tax on 12 occasions between 1940 and 1960; he ran for re-election as a senator in 1960 on the Texas state Democratic party platform which favored retention of the state poll tax.

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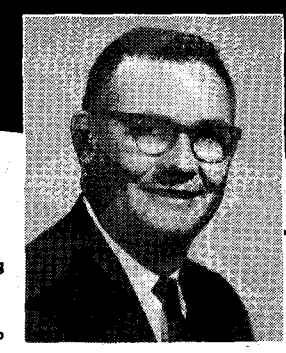

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April 5, 1965

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Paragould, Arkansas

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675 A Rosetta Drive
Florissant, Missouri

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After reading "Human Events" for a few issues; and if you decide that it is good, I ask that you make a gift of five subscriptions to five of your friends whom you think would benefit from reading "Human Events." You may want to copy this letter substituting the names of your other friends for those above, or write a similar one. Help keep the movement alive by sending five.

Yours very truly,

John C. Watkins

John C. Watkins

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Modern-Day Boston Tea Party

Longshoremen Refuse to Unload Communist Fish

By VICTOR RIESEL

Boston—This story took some time to unravel. But here is the report of a successful Soviet operation which obtained American dollars to pay for Russian ships which now compete with ours and are wiping out thousands of U.S. jobs.

It all begins on Pier 3 here, not too far from the site of an historic tea party. On that dock recently some longshoremen, fishermen and seafarers held a Boston Fish Party. Unlike the olden event, the waterfront workers did not dump the fish into the sea.

They simply refused to unload tons of it from the SS American Contractor when they were told by its crew that the cargo was in containers marked with Cyrillic letters. This was evidence that the tonnage was a Soviet product.

That cargo wandered in our coastal waters from Boston to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and finally to Norfolk. Then the International Longshoremen's president, Ted Gleason, said that "no docker would touch it anywhere from Maine to Texas." So the shipment went back to its Dutch port of origin.

But now the longshoremen and their allies have learned that the Soviets have sold another 10,000 tons of processed fish to German brokers—who await their chance to sell it in the United States.

So a transatlantic network—sort of an early warning system—now has been set up by Red Moran, ILA International vice president and Boston waterfront leader. He's a gruff Voltaire with a hatred for Russian totalitarianism and a distaste for doing business with allies of the Viet Cong.

The waterfront men now have been joined by an influential ally, Gov. John Volpe, who has ordered the State Division of Marine Fisheries to investigate the impact of the USSR's floating factories now operating off the New England coasts.

His people already have learned that some of the Soviet trawlers, competing with American fishermen from Halifax to Gloucester and Fall River, were built in Hamburg shipyards.

Part of the Moscow payment for these craft is in a barter deal. The Soviets give the Germans the frozen and processed fish caught off our coasts in part payment. The shipyard companies sell the fish to West German merchants. They, in turn, sell the cod—which is used for making fish sticks, seafood dinners and fish soup—to American firms.

The Germans get our dollars. The Russians get their new trawlers. And some of the New England coastal cities get hit by unemployment.

This has angered the Massachusetts governor.

"We are very concerned about our fishing industry," he said when we talked the other day. "It has declined in Gloucester, for example, from 85 trawlers to 23. I estimate this means a permanent loss of 3,000 fishermen's jobs. These are not large trawler companies. They're privately owned and have a tough time as it is. There are no trawlers running out of Boston. And we used to have a large fleet.

"We can't compete with the slave wages on the Soviets' floating factories, which are subsidized by their government. So we're investigating and will seek some way to compete with the Communist products."

Hardest hit is the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, an affiliate of Paul Hall's Seafarers' International Union.

"It doesn't make sense for Americans to purchase this fish so that Russians will have more money to buy equipment for shipment to South Viet Nam to be used against American soldiers in action," was the bitter view of Jim Ackert, Atlantic Fishermen's Union leader.

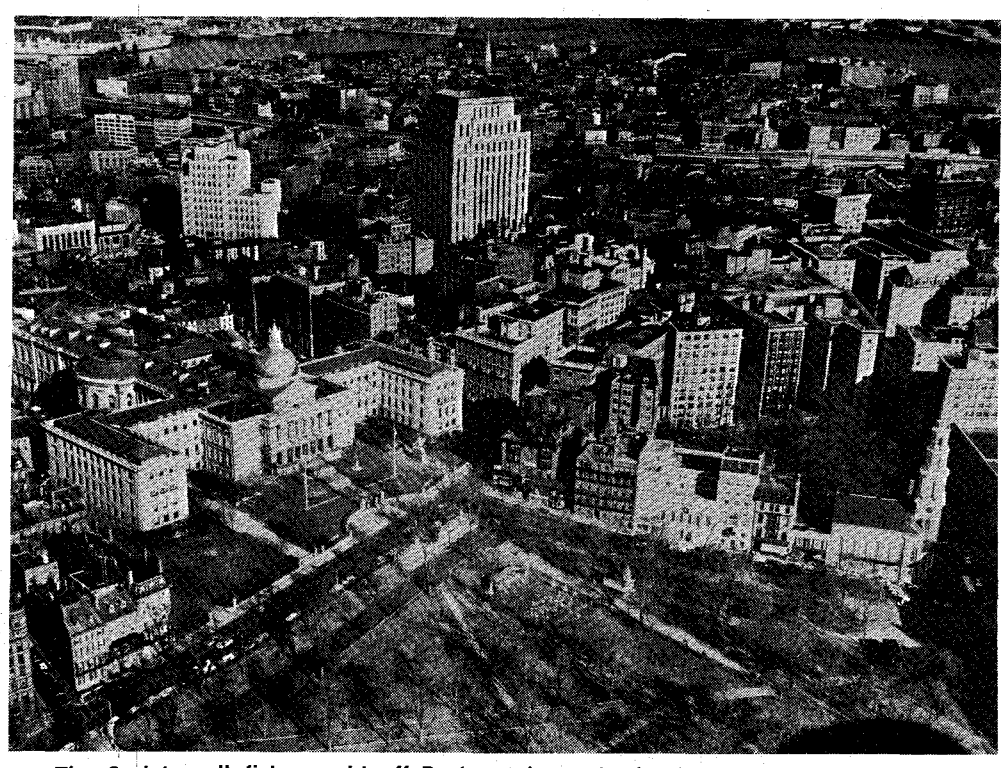
"There are 10,000 metric tons more of this Russian-processed cod over in Germany right now waiting for reshipment."

He called on the nation's housewives to boycott the Russian fish. After the original story broke in this column and the news spread along the coast, many housewives telephoned their assurances they would not buy the Soviet product.

"A lot of them identified themselves as mothers of men now engaged in the hot war in Viet Nam," Ackert disclosed. "One of them cried. She agreed with my contention that buying this fish from behind the Iron Curtain underwrites the war in which our men are being killed on the other side of the world."

It does appear that the men of the Boston fish party and the folk of the Boston Tea Party do have much in common.

(Distributed 1965 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)



The Soviets sell fish caught off Boston (above) to the Germans in exchange for new ships. The Germans then sell the fish to U.S. firms.

The 'Bum' Factor in Welfare

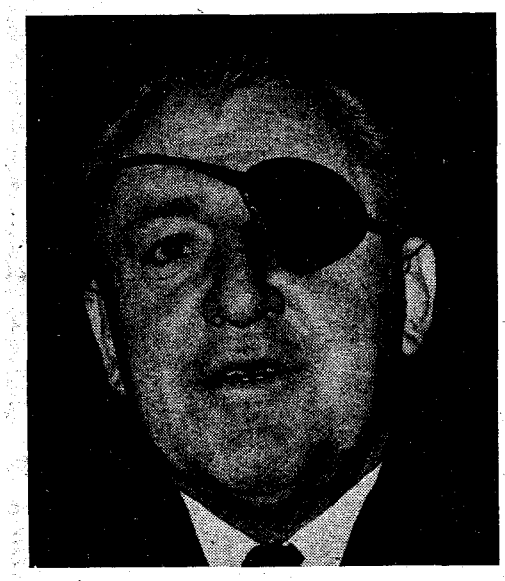
By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

Yes, Virginia, there are such things as bums.

Not "deprived persons." Not "socially wounded." Not "members of a sub-culture." Not "underprivileged" or "disadvantaged." Just bums.

You can pick them up, but they'll fall flat again the moment you let them go. They work only under the compulsion of hunger. Opportunities don't interest them. "Self-improvement" is for the birds.

We are beginning to get into deep water because both politicians and our academic sociologists stubbornly refuse to recognize the bum factor. Under the New-Think it is heresy to suggest that bums might exist. For such an admission complicates the clear and simple orthodoxy of the moment, namely that all people who are not supporting themselves and their children are victims of a cruel and unfeeling social system.



James Patton of the National Farmers Union, feels an individual's "reward should and must be measured by his need."

This orthodoxy appeals to the political mind, for it provides the rationale for vastly enlarged government in the name of humanity. And it appeals for a variety of reasons to that segment of the academic world that carries the gonfalon of "social science."

Many sociologists are bleeders for the poor in the abstract, although most of them wouldn't be caught dead spending the evening with a Puerto Rican family in a cold-water flat. And many resent a free market system in which bubblegum manufacturers and comic strip cartoonists usually make more than Ph.D.s. They are always alert for ways to tax-up the "under-endowed" and tax-down the "over-rewarded" in the interest of social justice.

So the dogma, at least until recently, has gone like this: poverty is the result of society's coldness to individuals or groups of individuals. If society will only loosen up with more relief money, more low-cost housing, more special schools, more medical services, more job opportunities, etc., the poor will cease to be poor. They will, in fact, all become self-supporting taxpayers, to the profit of everyone.

You can see that if you hold to this dogma the admission that bums exist becomes a distressing qualification of the dogma itself. And no dogma can tolerate "ifs" or "buts."

But in spite of record employment and the highest Gross National Product in history, relief costs keep soaring. In the past 10 years, with U.S. population up 18 per cent, the number of persons on relief has risen 42 per cent. Many of these are illegitimate children fathered by men who wander from woman to woman, unworried about who will care for their offspring because they know that Aid to Dependent Children payments will.

The New-Think explains that these fathers are confused men, many of them automated out of their old jobs, who have been driven into delinquency by the agony of being unwanted. This is a comfortable theory, and suggests even more spending.

But when an effort was made to recruit Los Angeles reliefers to help get in the California truck-garden crop this winter, there were few takers. And one Florida grower, who brought jobless New Yorkers down to his farms at his own expense, found to his dismay that most of them took off for the beaches.

So the dogma is being revised a little. The new theory holds that no one should worry if some people never work at all, for the idea that all should labor is old fashioned. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, recently hit at "overworking and oversaving." "I say that what the individual can offer no longer can or should determine the measure of his reward," said Mr. Patton. "His reward should and must be measured by his need."

And Prof. Martin Rein of Bryn Mawr College has come out in favor of "income guarantees unrelated to previous wages earned so that the retired can maintain a standard of living much higher than known during their working years." And he advocates "higher family allowances, even above the guaranteed income level (or the prevailing wage scale) for poor parents with very large families."

Mr. Patton must surely remember that it was Lenin who promised "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need." The Communists quickly found this theory so crazy that they inaugurated the cruelest of piecework systems and sent the drones to the "New Lands" in Siberia.

Prof. Rein's plan holds little allure for working hard if, upon retirement, you'll get a guaranteed income unrelated to your earnings. But it might put a stop to unclaimed illegitimate children, for every tavern derelict will claim as many as he can to qualify for higher family allowances.

If there were no such thing as bums, if everyone were fired by ambition to do his level best, such schemes might be manageable.

But alas, Virginia, there are bums, indeed. Just plain loafing, child-deserting, rent-money-drinking bums. And until we learn to distinguish between them and the upliftable unfortunate, we'll simply decrease the motivation of the weakly-motivated. That's not the road to Utopia.

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The Starry-Eyed Young Democrats

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The Young Democrats (age 20-30), like the Young Republicans, are held together by the image of one man. But in their case the man is John F. Kennedy, not Barry Goldwater.

They are an attractive, starry-eyed group who saw in the handsome figure of the late President the embodiment of the dream that would lead them to the rainbow's end.

It may be my bias which leads me to the conclusion that there is more mysticism than cold reason in their adoration. I think the Young Republicans have done their homework better, for their American history begins with the Revolution; whereas to the Young Demos it begins with John Kennedy and anything before is irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial.

Chatting with some of them, I was reminded of a quatrain Kipling had written to steel old fogies against the cocksureness of youth. It went something like this: In August was the jackal born;/ The rains came in September./ "Now such a fearful flood as this,"/ Said he, "I can't remember."

When they touched on the income tax, I suggested mildly that it might be illuminating to read the debates on the subject: how the proponents had scoffed at the assertion that this trifling tax might become a Frankenstein creation. "But," said the earnest lass who was still undecided whether to go right into teaching or do a hitch in the Peace Corps first, "what they said couldn't apply now. How could they foresee how the government would grow in almost 200 years?"

That floored me till I realized she thought I was referring to the Federalist Papers. When I assured her the income tax had not become law till 1913, she was incredulous. "We got by all those years without it?" she asked. "Then how did we survive?"

They have some qualms on our Viet Nam policy and considerable sympathy for the demonstrations against it. But, in the main, they support LBJ here—primarily, my guess, is because JFK put his stamp of approval on the Texan, and it might be disloyal to his memory to do otherwise. And since Hubert Humphrey and Adlai—with whom they feel a strong kinship—back the policy, they are reassured. But they still wonder why the United Nations—to which they would admit Red China—can't handle the matter and let us go about the important business of building the "Great Society."

For the President's welfare plans—Medicare, the anti-poverty program and all the rest—they have nothing but praise.

They have great feeling for any member of a "minority" group—whatever the nature of the crime he is charged with. The WASPs among them—and there are many—are almost apologetic about their ancestry. And those from the South, of course, bear a double burden of guilt.

They are against all "witch hunts" and would do away with the House Committee on Un-American Activities and even the FBI as smacking of "the police state." They are adamantly against the loyalty oath and would grant all the benefits of federal aid to education to any student or teacher who refuses to take such an oath, on the grounds that "he's entitled to his freedom of conscience."

They oppose right-to-work laws, however, because they feel that, in a democracy, the individual must bow to the majority. He has no right to bargain for himself if his fellow workers want the union to bargain for him. That would be the equivalent, they explained, of refusing to obey a law because my candidate hadn't been elected: we'd have anarchy.

But, I asked, what becomes of a man's chance for livelihood if his conscience doesn't approve of the union and he is forbidden to work at his chosen craft unless he joins? Why, they said, he is perfectly free to take up some other line of work, isn't he? There are plenty of trades and professions which do not have unions.

And I must note perhaps the most revealing argument I was a witness to. The comely—oh, let's be fair: she was a dreamboat—Young Democrat was being badgered by a Young Republican and some of her shibboleths were wavering as they met his facts. "All right," she cried out. "Maybe I don't have all the data that you have, and maybe Kennedy wasn't always right. But when I looked at him and listened to him, I felt good and clean all over. And that's a fact that means more to me than all your data and figures."

And that's what I found out by listening to the Young Democrats. For a fact.

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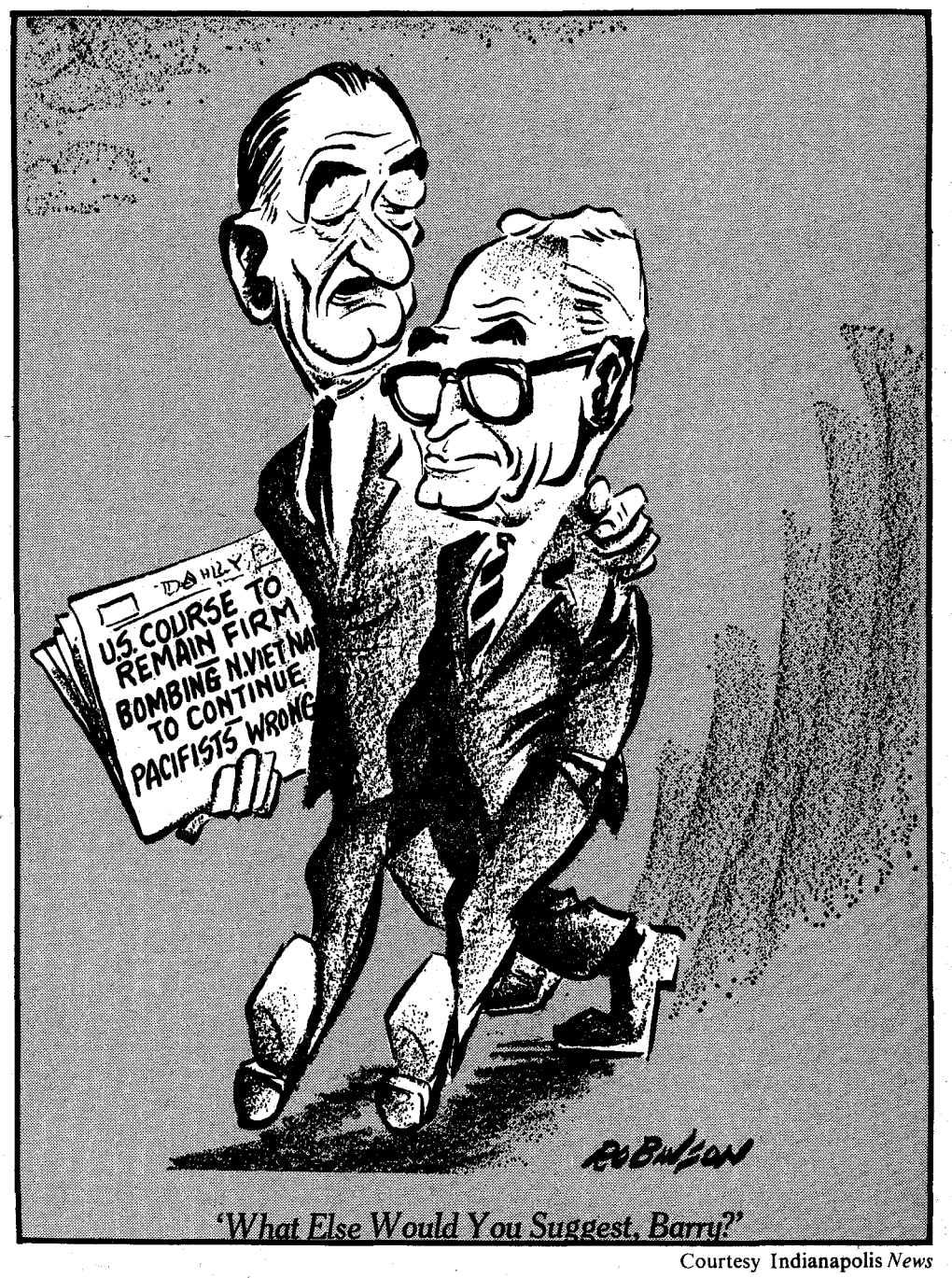

'What Else Would You Suggest, Barry?'

Courtesy Indianapolis *News*

Europeans Misunderstand U.S. Policy in Viet Nam

By BARRY GOLDWATER

American policy in Viet Nam is a favorite target of European critics these days. But most of those I listened to during my recent trip showed an astounding lack of understanding of just what the United States is attempting to do in Southeast Asia.

They seem to believe that our bombing of the north is a bullying act of escalation which ignores the threat of a possible military confrontation with Red China.

European newspapers, for example, point to the possibility of our provoking the Red Chinese as though the thought never occurred to American leaders. They seem to believe that the United States regards Viet Nam as an insulated area of the cold war thoroughly unrelated to events elsewhere in the Far East. Seldom, if ever, do they even mention America's commitments to South Viet Nam and to the future freedom of adjacent countries.

The European detractors of U.S. foreign policy view developments in Viet Nam as a risky act of imperialism. They lean heavily on the argument that the Vietnamese are engaged in a civil war and that the only foreign presence in Viet Nam is American. Almost never heard is President Johnson's contention that the Viet Cong Communists are armed and directed by the Hanoi government. Nor is any significant notice given to the elements of the North Vietnamese army which are active in the south.

These critics would have us believe that all acts of barbarism in Viet Nam are of American origin. They made much of the revelation that the South Vietnamese were using non-lethal gases and napalm supplied by the United States. But they had no blasts for the north about the bombing of the U.S. embassy in Saigon. Acts of terrorism performed by the Communists seem to be accepted as a natural consequence of war.

There can be no doubt that much of the anti-American sentiment expressed in Europe is leftist oriented, some of it downright Communist propaganda. But a large part stems from a gross misunderstanding of American policy.

This nation is joined to a half-dozen of the major free nations of the Pacific in SEATO, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. The Communist thrust in Viet Nam threatens them all just as surely as though all bordered that embattled nation.

With the pro-Communist Sukarno presiding over an Indonesia whose guerrillas are fighting British troops in Borneo; with a Cambodia whose neutralism is encouraging mainly to Moscow and Peking; with a Laos teetering on the edge of a Communist takeover; with Communist parties growing louder in their activities throughout non-Communist Asia (Japan, for instance), it is not difficult to see that a major Communist breakthrough in Viet Nam would be like punching a hole through a sagging dike. Red waters could flow through at will.

Communism's aggressions always have placed great importance upon "linking up." For instance, communism did not move as boldly in Latin America until, with the surrender of Algeria, it had linked up its influence across North Africa. In a strategically global sense, North Africa is the eastern jumping-off point for the coast of Latin America. Communism's spread in Eastern Europe followed a similar pattern, spreading out nation by nation from the borders of Russia so as to leave no enclaves of freedom inside the satellite system.

What critics of our Viet Nam policy today ignore is that the fall of Viet Nam would provide a similar link up: Peking to Hanoi to Jakarta. To the west, Thailand would be ready for plucking. To the immediate south, Malaysia would be crushed between Ho Chi Minh and Sukarno.

Below that deadly Red crescent Australia and New Zealand, two of this nation's and freedom's staunchest allies, would lie naked.

Many of the nations now loudest with criticism once helped us pay a fearful price to hold the Pacific for freedom. They should remember that investment before suggesting its abandonment. They should also remember that the price today is much lower than it would be sometime in the future if we let things slide now.

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FOOD TO REDS—Agriculture Secretary Freeman's proposal to sell foodstuffs to Communist countries came under fire recently from Rep. James Battin (R.-Mont.). "What our secretary is saying," Battin observed, "is that it would be all right to relieve the pressure of domestic consumption in Russia so that Russia in turn could supply her commitments around the world and, of course, to North Viet Nam, of food that would be used to feed people who are engaged in a war against the American boys that are fighting over there."

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Continued From Page One

'Great Society' Brings Galloping Socialism

money public debt amounted to $318 billion—and statutory obligations calling for the pay-out of money in subsequent years for services previously rendered, amounted to 800 billion dollars. The two together make a real public debt, or obligation, for services previously rendered—not to be rendered—of $1 trillion, 118 billion.

These obligations amount to approximately $23,000 per family of four in America, or $5,750 for every living American. And this figure does not include the heavy additional obligations of state and local units of government.

We usually think that borrowed money is our only public debt, but this is the smallest part of the total of federal obligations. The statutory obligations call for the pay-out of money in subsequent years for services previously rendered. We provided no means of payment for these services at the time they were being performed, so present and future generations must pay the bill. May I explain a few of the statutory obligations:

It requires over one billion dollars annually to pay the pensions of retired military personnel—and it will be 132 years before the last check is drawn to the dependents of present military personnel. Neither the government nor the military personnel made any deposits during their tenure of service to pay for these benefits.

Veterans' benefits approach $6 billion annually, and it will require 128 years to meet our obligations to the present living veterans and their dependents. I do not advocate discontinuing our veterans' payments—I am merely citing the cost of statutory obligations.

The U.S. Civil Service account is in the red $40 billion. It is costing the government in excess of one billion dollars annually to meet its part of the retirement program of those already retired. The federal employe makes his contribution toward his retirement pay, but the government does not. The government's share must come out of current revenues.

Interest on the public debt is approaching $12 billion annually. Paying the public debt—or any part of it—is never mentioned by the "Great Society" architects.

Our federal budget has been balanced only six times during the past 35 years. There was an operating deficit of over $8 billion for the fiscal year which ended last June 30th. A deficit of many billions of dollars is anticipated for the fiscal year which will end June 30th, this year, and it is anticipated the same will be true for the year after that, and doubtless, on and on into the future.

Does it not frighten you to realize that during the years of our greatest tax collections, our government has had the largest deficits?

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Nothing is easier than the expenditure of public money—your money. It does not appear to belong to anybody. The temptation is overwhelming to bestow it on somebody.

May I say to you that under the first 16 months of operation of the "Great Society," calendar year 1964, and four months of 1965, the executive branch, dealing with an extremely responsive Congress, secured the adoption of more Socialistic legislation than during the previous 176 years of existence of our government. Here are some of the new programs approved or pending:

Manpower development and training; Youth employment; Accelerated public works; Community facilities; ARA amendments; Mass transit; Appalachian aid; War on poverty; the Food stamp plan; Federal Aid to Education; Medicare; socialized medicine; and subsidizing of rents.

It is estimated that the first year's cost of these super-duper programs will exceed $8 billion, and at the end of the 10th year the cost will have exceeded $100 billion. And it would appear that the programs to be submitted during the remainder of calendar year 1965 to promote the "Great Society" will make the cost even greater.

Foreign Aid Spending

Now, my friends, may I discuss another matter of deep concern to me and of great importance to the American people—and that is the rate by which we have been giving our wealth away to foreign nations. May I say that I find not a word, a line, a clause, or a provision in the federal Constitution that authorizes the foreign aid program. Even with the outpouring of billions of dollars all over the world, there is little indication that we are admired or respected by our generosity.

Foreign aid dollar diplomacy has been about our only foreign policy since the end of World War II. It is the most misguided, disappointing and expensive experiment in foreign relations ever undertaken. Our foreign aid program has been a dismal failure.

Aid is scattered all over the world. It is received grudgingly and resentfully. We are now experiencing the truth of this, but the aid bill grows larger. Yet the United States today is the most vilified nation of the globe, simply because it has offered aid to buy friends (this we do not admit, but it is true, nevertheless) and the recipients recognize it. But how are we treated?

Twenty-four riots, mob attacks or hostile demonstrations against the United States and its aid programs in a period of five months, which were listed in a current issue of *Life* magazine, reveal that there is now widespread hostility to the United States and its current international policy.

The aid program is the most flexible program ever known to our government. The program is uncontrolled and, in its present form, uncontrollable.

The executive branch presents its requests for appropriations for foreign aid on an "illustrative" basis. Congress does not actually know to what project or to what country the money will go. As the AID agency operates, they can testify for funds for a road in Burma, but use the money for a brick building in Algeria.

In view of the uncertainties, waste and built-in contingencies of foreign aid, the Administration in power must bluff, flatter and flimflam members of Congress to keep this global give-away program going.

During each of the past 10 years, the Administration in power has reacted with horror at the mention of any cut in the foreign aid budget, and predicted dire consequences to our nation if the Congress should reduce the Administration's request. However, the budgets were cut. Even so, in every case, the amount appropriated proved to be in excess of needs. The aggregate reduction during the past 10 years was in excess of $8 billion, and we left the program overfunded at that.

Only a few people have gone into the program's ramifications and misrepresentations thoroughly enough to be informed on the subject. And those best informed certainly are not in the executive branch of our government.

There are 71,416 individuals, including participants, on its payrolls. It has reached such proportions that even the confusers are confusing themselves. No program in the history of mankind has had as many paid lobbyists as the foreign aid program. It would take many pages, if not a book, to list all the names of all individuals who are lobbying for or are recipients of the program.

The facts are conclusive that the foreign aid program—which has cost our country in excess of $130 billion since the end of World War II, when you include the interest on the money we have borrowed to give away—is beyond the realm of understanding.

U.S. aid often encourages the development of perpetuation of socialism by leaders anxious to maintain power through the tightening or clamping of government controls on practically all facets of life in their countries.

The foreign aid program has created a serious threat to the dollar and America's gold reserves.

U.S. Gold Drain

So great has been America's outpouring of wealth that many of the recipient nations have accumulated dollars far in excess of their needs for commerce. Consequently, they demand gold in exchange for the dollars they earned from their exports—or we gave them—and in only the past 11 years they have reduced our gold reserves from $23 billion to $15 billion. I am using Dec. 31, 1964, figures; it is worse than that today.

The practice of scattering the aid fund request throughout the budget and dealing with it at different times during the congressional session tends to cause both the Congress and the public to lose sight of the total of the aid we are giving. Foreign aid is scattered throughout 10 bills presented to the Congress. Only the bill that I handle is ever publicized, but the total request in the several bills presented to the Congress for fiscal 1966 will exceed *seven and one-half billion dollars.* After adding the interest, it will exceed *ten and one-half billion dollars.*

May I repeat, regardless of the statements of the "Great Society" architects, the foreign aid request for fiscal 1966 is far in excess of the amount Congress appropriated last year. It exceeds by $500 million the amount appropriated by the Congress for the annual program during three out of the 10 years I have chaired the committee. Doubtless, fiscal 1966 will be one of the largest foreign aid spending years since I have been chairman of the committee.

I am without the votes on my committee to reduce the request for foreign aid appropriations substantially during the next two years. It will be my purpose to hold the line and to continue exposing the waste and failure of the program. Frankly, my committee has been stacked by the architects of the "Great Society." I hope that I may be able to retain the chairmanship until there is a day of reckoning—until we have a new image in the Congress—and until the American people finally wake up as to how badly they are being fooled and flimflammed about the foreign aid program.

Wasteful and wild federal spending—the dissipation of your wealth, if you please—urgently needs to be curtailed, not only in aid to foreign countries, but also excessive spending for unnecessary programs in our own country. If we could accomplish this, it would mean a stronger America.

Per Capita Myth

I am sure you will agree with me that our form of government, as created by our Founding Fathers, made this nation great, free and wealthy. I am sure you will also agree with me that incentive creates initiative, and a combination of the two has given us what we have. I will continue working to keep our present form of government from being replaced by a Socialistic form of government which destroys initiative and incentive.

Those who are insisting on spending money we do not have for things we do not need, thus reducing the purchasing power of the dollar and increasing the public debt, attempt to justify their actions by saying, "Have no fear because our population is increasing, and on a per capita basis we are holding our own on the public debt."

This reminds me of Henry and Lucy Jones, the parents of four children; a family of six with an indebtedness of $3,000, or a per capita indebtedness of $500. Then Lucy gave birth to triplets, and so as to celebrate the great event, they borrowed an additional $1,500 and spent that. At a more rational moment they were bemoaning the fact that with three more mouths to feed, they now owed $4,500. The only way they could pacify themselves for their foolish act was by applying the government formula. They agreed that even though they had increased the indebtedness from $3,000 to $4,500 their per capita debt remained the same.

When all plans for the "Great Society" have been put into effect, I predict the people's reward will be a complacent society, with free private enterprise shackled with government control—if not government partnership—incentive deadened and initiative paralyzed, and with the government controlling the individual's life from the cradle to the grave. Then, individuals and industry may be limited as to the amount they can earn and accumulate. In the end, our reward for complacency: A Socialistic form of government in America. Can it happen? It is happening now!

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Gift Packages to Soviet Bloc

How Unsuspecting Americans Support Communism

By REP. HOWARD W. ROBISON (R.-N. Y.)

There are a number of organizations operating in the United States through American agents and engaged in the business of selling gift certificates and other merchandise to those of our citizens who wish to send such items to friends or relatives living behind the Iron Curtain.

Under the usual practice, standard gift packages of food can be ordered for delivery abroad, or specific items ranging from bicycles to grand pianos can be ordered through a catalog reference for similar delivery, or gift certificates can be purchased to be mailed

Rep. Robison lists groups sending American dollars to Soviet bloc.

abroad so that the intended beneficiary can do his or her own shopping.

American dollars are, of course, used in each instance, with the actual purchase being made from state stores where the same exist, or through such other retail outlets as may be available behind the Iron Curtain, and the presumption is that most, if not all, of such goods are of Communist manufacture.

To a certain extent, the humanitarian purposes which the advertisements of such services emphasize are actually achieved. However, it would be wise for those of our citizens using such services to remember two things: First, at a time when there is a mounting concern within the United States over our balance-of-payments problem, this is an effective device whereby Communist nations may build up not inconsiderable dollar credits.

Second, and perhaps even more important, this type of activity could very easily place American citizens with friends or relatives living in Soviet bloc countries in a rather compromising position in that they may feel encouraged to act almost as subagents for such a trade practice because of the vulnerability of their faraway loved ones.

According to the Department of Justice there are nine such organizations in this nation transmitting American dollars to the Soviet bloc. All are registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The names of these services and the amounts transmitted within recent periods are as follows:

First. The Pekao Trading Corp., 25 Broad Street, New York, N.Y., transmitted a total of $10,505,585.53 to Bank Polska, Kasa Opieki, Poland, during the period beginning August 23, 1962, and ending August 23, 1964.

Second. The Package Express Co., 1530 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., transmitted a total of $2,673,421.10 to Vneshposyltorg, U.S.S.R., during the period beginning Aug. 24, 1962, and ending Aug. 24, 1964.

Third. Utsch & Associates, Inc., 39 Broadway, New York, N.Y., transmitted a total of $5,547,110.42 to TUZEX Stores, Prague, Czechoslovakia, during the period beginning Jan. 1, 1963, and ending Dec. 31, 1964.

Fourth. Central Parcel Service, 220 South State Street, Chicago, Ill., transmitted a total of $386,653.26 to Vneshposyltorg, U.S.S.R., during the period beginning Dec. 31, 1962, and ending Dec. 31, 1964.

Fifth. Cosmos Parcels Express Corp., 45 West 45th Street, New York, N.Y., transmitted a total of $1,907,722.65 to Vneshposyltorg, U.S.S.R., during the period beginning Dec. 31, 1962, and ending Dec. 31, 1964.

Sixth. Globe Parcel Service, Inc., 716 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., transmitted a total of $1,801,315.55 to Vneshposyltorg, U.S.S.R., during the period beginning Dec. 31, 1962, and ending Dec. 31, 1964.

Seventh. Gramercy Shipping Corp., 118 East 28th Street, New York, N.Y., transmitted a total of $8,363.96 to Vneshposyltorg during the period beginning March 25, 1964, and ending June 25, 1964.

Eighth. Joseph Brownfield, 15 Park Row, New York, N.Y., transmitted a total of $2,805,391.90 to Monimpex, Hungary, during the period beginning Nov. 29, 1962 and ending Nov. 29, 1964.

Ninth. U.S. Relief Parcel Service, Inc., 245 East 80th Street, New York, N.Y., transmitted a total of $2,255,000 to Monimpex, Hungary, during the period beginning Nov. 29, 1962, and ending Nov. 29, 1964.

It is not my point in bringing this information to the attention of my colleagues to pass judgment, in any way, on this particular activity. However, I do believe that this is a matter that the Congress ought to be aware of as it considers ways and means for dealing with our balance-of-payments problem, and that the appropriate legislative committees of this or the other body might well take it upon themselves to review this activity in order to insure that none of our citizens are misinformed or misled in any way concerning such gifts and the full implication thereof to all the people of the United States.

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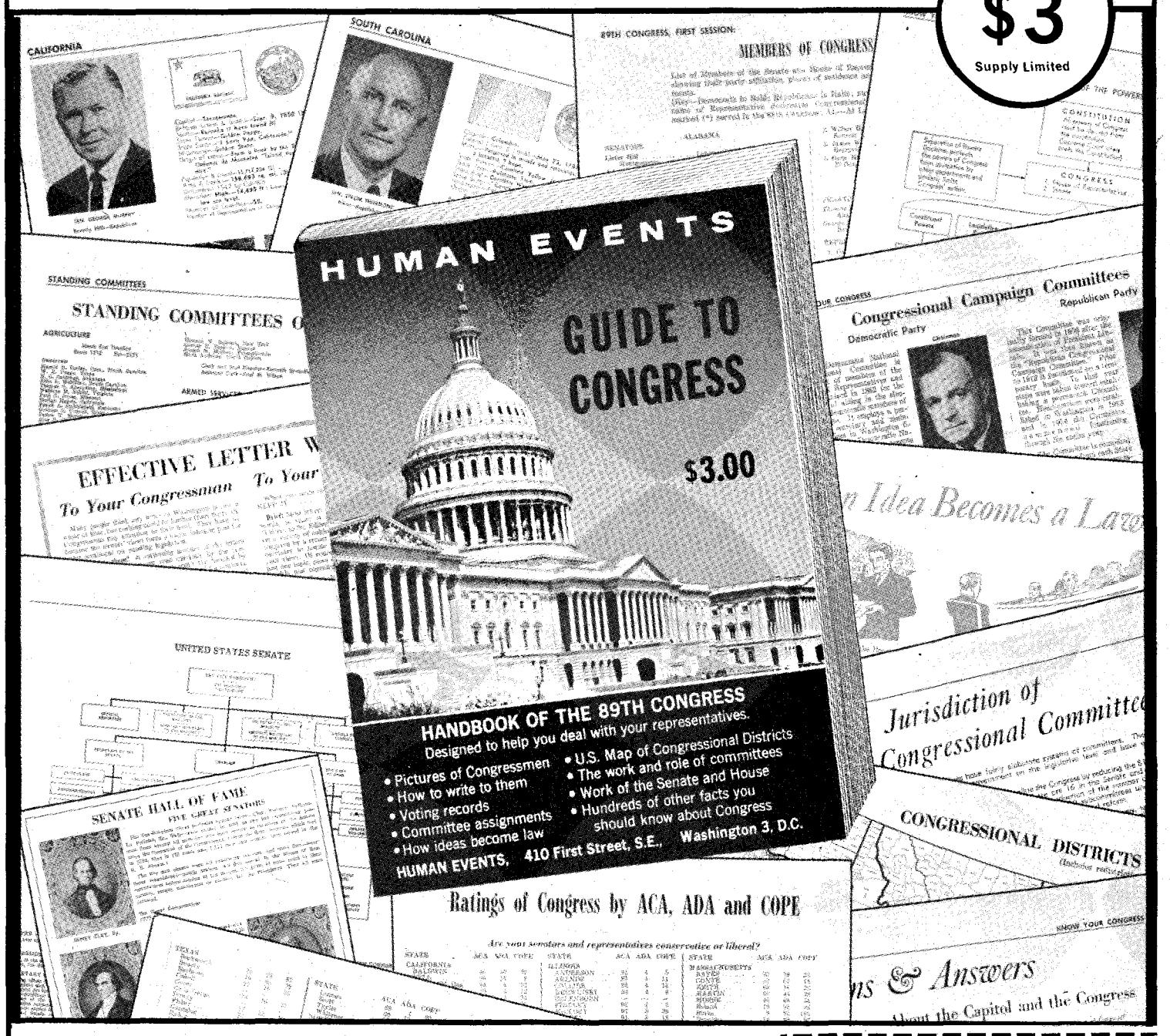
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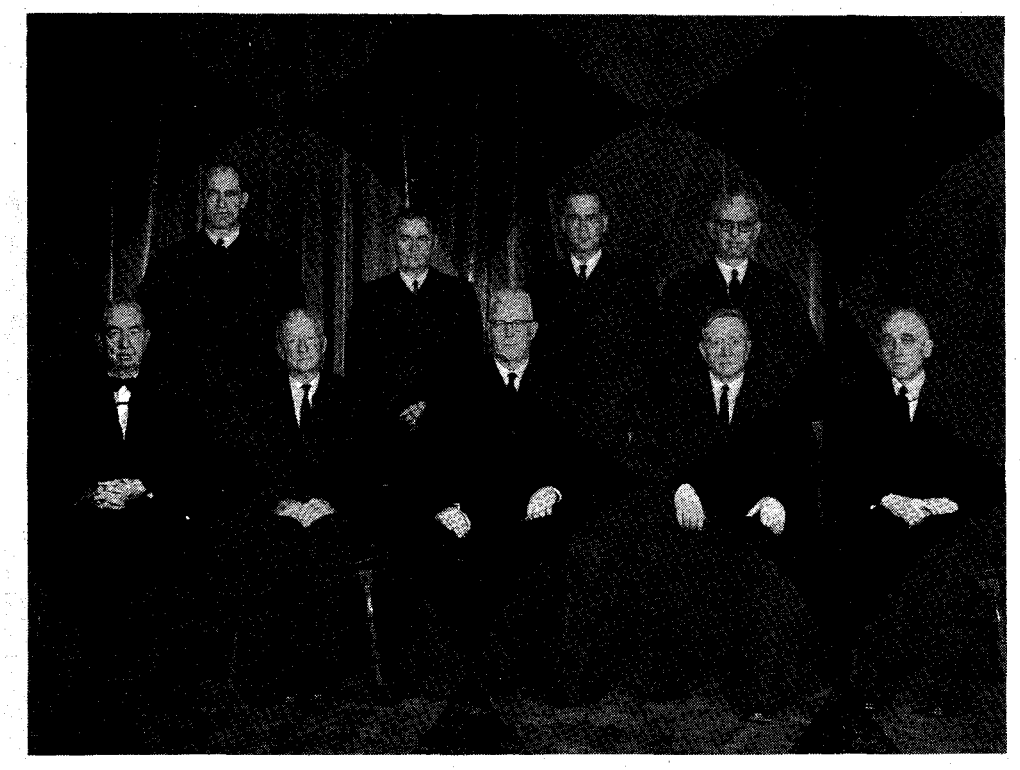

The Supreme Court: Top row, standing; Justices White, Brennan, Stewart and Goldberg. Seated: Justices Clark, Black, Chief Justice Warren, Douglas and Harlan.

Some Thoughts on the Supreme Court

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

For your present delight and future cogitation, I offer three texts for this day's sermon. Once you have read them, you will be surprised by the authorship.

1. "The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working underground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric."

2. "There is no danger I apprehend so much as the consolidation of our government by the noiseless, and therefore alarming, instrumentality of the Supreme Court."

3. "I have not yet adequately expressed the more than anxiety that I feel at the ever increasing scope given to the Fourteenth Amendment in cutting down what I believe to be the constitutional rights of the states. As the decisions now stand, I see hardly any limit but the sky to the invalidating of those rights if they happen to strike a majority of this court as for any reason undesirable. I cannot believe the amendment was intended to give us carte blanche to embody our economic or moral beliefs in its prohibitions."

All three of these quotations could have come from yesterday's newspaper. The loquacious liberals and passionate pundits would, today, describe the sentiments contained in those words as the mouthings of John Birchers—or worse. Yet numbers 1 and 2 are by Thomas Jefferson. Number 3 comes from that deserved hero of American liberals, Justice Louis Brandeis, in an opinion of May 26, 1930. I am indebted to the scholarship of E.F.W. Wildermuth, a member of the Supreme Court bar, for these quotations.

I pass them on to you because a cabal of high-minded gut-fighters has used the brass knuckles of polemic to argue that any sustained criticism of the Supreme Court is vicious, unpatriotic and unconstitutional. The moment a voice is raised in debate with the high court's present ideological bent, the charge is made that the critic has made common cause with the "impeach Earl Warren" brigade.

Let me call on Mr. Justice David Josiah Brewer, late of the court and of this world. In a Lincoln's Day address, just before the turn of the century, he said:

"It is a mistake to suppose that the Supreme Court is either honored or helped by being spoken of as beyond criticism. On the contrary, the life and character of its justices should be the object of constant watchfulness by all, and its judgments subject to the freest criticism. The time is past in the history of the world when any living man or body of men can be set on a pedestal and decorated with a halo. True, many criticisms may be, like their authors, devoid of taste, but better all sorts of criticism than no criticism at all."

For the past dozen years, the Supreme Court of the United States—SCOTUS in journalistic shorthand—has set out to do precisely what deeply worried Jefferson—to embody its "economic or moral beliefs in its prohibitions." Whether or not those beliefs are to be honored has nothing to do with the case. It should be remembered that Mr. Warren and his predecessors have held office not as "Chief Justice of the Supreme Court" but as "Chief Justice of the United States." As such he is responsible to the Constitution which the states ratified, not to his own sociological doctrines.

The states created the federal government and its judicial system when they voted their acquiescence to the Constitution. The great document that bound up this nation is unique in history. It is both a charter for responsible representative government and a solemn contract among the states. The states surrendered certain rights in order to form a viable union, but those rights were strictly spelled out in the contract and tied to the explicit agreement that the federal power would go so far and no farther.

The Supreme Court might have some justification for taking liberties with a charter. But it cannot, neither in law nor morality, take liberties with a contract unless the parties to it are mutually agreed. Since the Supreme Court is a party to that agreement, it cannot unilaterally decide to set it aside.

I note this because the Supreme Court and Mr. Warren will soon be presented with a new law to govern the voting rights of Americans. There is no sanction in the Constitution for most of the provisions of the new measure, and the court will have to decide between its personal beliefs and the text of the Constitution. If the Supreme Court decides for the fori er, then we are well on our way to the injustice of a government of men rather than one of law.

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Business Wages Private War On Poverty and Unemployment

From the Dallas *Morning News*

Quietly but effectively, American businessmen are fighting their own war on poverty and unemployment. It is a campaign without slogans and fanfare, without an army of bureaucrats. And it is achieving results the federal government's programs cannot hope to match in some respects.

The National Federation of Independent Business estimates that in the last 12 months some 4.5 million small businessmen in America have invested over $25 billion in expansion. The NFIB says they have created more than 3.5 million new jobs.

These estimates are based on a survey to which 17,000 of the NFIB's members in 46 states and the District of Columbia responded. One third reported they had expanded their operations during the last 12 months, investing an average of $17,357.52 per company. Their total investment of more than $96 million created 13,267 new jobs—an average of 2.385 per firm.

The firms providing the NFIB with this information are small businesses with an average of slightly under 10 employes per company. If their efforts are typical of small business in America, then the NFIB's estimate of total investment and job creation by the nation's 4.5 million small businessmen ought to be close to the mark.

When you add the capacity for expansion among big businesses, you get an idea of how much more the "private sector" of our economy can do to solve the problems of unemployment and poverty than the "public sector."

The NFIB survey gave a state-by-state breakdown of expansion, investment and job creation which contains significant data. Texas, for example, was slightly ahead of the average. Small businesses in the state invested approximately $1,500 more than the national average and created slightly more than three new jobs per firm last year.

Alabama was one of the brightest spots in the nation with respect to expansion—in spite of all the disruptive events there that one would think might put a damper on progress. The NFIB survey showed that 39.7 per cent of Alabama's small business firms expanded last year—a rate far above the national average and one topped by only three other states.

Moreover, Alabama's firms invested an average of $33,412.50—almost twice the national average and the highest figure for all of the states surveyed. It is ironic that a boycott would be proposed for Alabama businessmen who are doing more than anyone else, perhaps, to relieve the plight of the jobless and poor, both black and white.

California is one of the few states in the list where business investment and job creation have shown a decline in the last 12 months, according to the survey. The NFIB attributes this largely to federal interference in the state's economy via the Labor Department's new restrictions on importing of Mexican bracero labor.

While Washington is waging its own war on poverty with a lot of fanfare, the task of achieving real prosperity, and solving the unemployment problem can be achieved only by the businessmen of America who are able to create genuine wealth and jobs through investment and expansion.

"This," says the NFIB's president, C. Wilson Harder, "is difficult to understand for those who believe that the solution to any problem is to spend more tax money, but we are confident that the answer to unemployment created by automation lies at the grass roots. While this economic fact may be politically unpalatable, it is nevertheless sound."

Socialization Threat in England

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

The Socialist Labor government in Britain is going to precipitate a crisis by presenting a plan for the socialization of the nation's free enterprise steel industry.

Back when the ruinous Socialists were in power years ago, they "nationalized," or socialized, many of the nation's chief industries. One of these was steel. When the Conservative party came back to power shortly thereafter, it did a remarkable thing. Usually, it is impossible to undo what a previous regime has done; it is only possible to change the course for the future. But in the case of steel, the Conservatives de-nationalized steel and turned it back to the hands of free enterprise.

As a result, the steel industry in Britain has done well and is enjoying record production, meaning good jobs for more people and good service to the entire nation. But now that the Socialists are back in power, they want control of steel.

It is too bad that the British have not learned from bitter experience that government ownership or control of the means of production does not stimulate productivity or raise living standards the way that free enterprise does.

Even the Russians have learned this to an extent, as they have found that farmers raise more food on "postage-stamp-size" private plots whose crops they can keep for themselves than on huge collective farms where the proceeds of enterprise are not the property of the producers.

But while we wonder why the British resort to socialism when free enterprise is doing well, we might wonder why in the United States there are so many who ignore the fact that free enterprise has brought our people the highest living standard of any large nation in all of history and has made our nation the most powerful, yet we see today an increasing willingness by many Americans to resort to socialism here.

Britain faces a choice of throwing the Socialist Labor party out of office on the steel issue (and putting back in power a most inept Conservative party) or accepting the destructive effect of socialization of the steel industry.

We have reason to watch with interest what will happen.

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President May Get New Immigration Law

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Johnson is a step closer to abolishing the national origins quota system, but still has a long way to go to get the kind of new immigration law he is after.

A backstage head count shows that a majority of the House Immigration subcommittee, which has been considering this thorny legislation for months, now favors the President's proposal to replace the 40-year-old national origins statute with a so-called "selective" system designed to "unite families and admit immigrants skilled in specialized trades."

But while going along with the President on this controversial issue, the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio), has other ideas of its own, such as:

• Fixing an over-all limit of between 310,000 and 325,000 on immigrants admitted annually. This ceiling is slightly more than the 292,248 granted permanent entry last year. The present law sets no maximum—and the Administration wants this continued.

• Opposing giving the Justice Department extensive authority to issue visas to an unlimited number of aliens not deemed security risks. President Johnson did not advocate this in his special immigration message to Congress early this year. But the proposal was discovered in a "sleeper" (Section 13) in the Administration's bill submitted by Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach. From what the Feighan subcommittee so far has been able to ascertain, this power is something Katzenbach wants in the legislation and is trying to put over. The subcommittee is emphatically against it.

Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio) is chairman of the House subcommittee handling the immigration bill.

• Subcommittee sentiment is still undecided on establishing a seven-member Immigration Board (2 senators, 2 representatives and 3 White House appointees, including the chairman) to advise the President and Congress on plans and policy. Johnson wants such a consultative agency, but Chairman Feighan is flatly against it. He contends it would minimize the influence and effectiveness of the Joint Congressional Committee on Immigration, which now exercises that function. Outcome of this jurisdictional issue is conjectural.

The Feighan subcommittee opened a new round of hearings on the stormy legislation.

Slated to testify were labor, veterans organizations and government officials. After they had been heard, the subcommittee was to draft a bill for submission to the full Judiciary Committee, of which it is a part.

This measure is slated to go to the Judiciary Committee sometime in June.

Insiders anticipate a head-on clash between Feighan and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), long-time chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He and Feighan differ sharply on immigration policy, and have locked horns in the past. Celler favors letting down the bars much more than Feighan.

Meanwhile, Feighan is being subjected to the President's well-known "treatment" to get his way.

During a recent flight on the President's plane, he "turned the heat" on Feighan, as follows:

"When are you going to give me my immigration bill, Mike?" demanded the President. "We should have gotten rid of the national origins quota system years ago. You know that. It's inequitable, unfair and completely obsolete."

"We're going to give you a good bill," replied Feighan. "On the basis of extended hearings and a thorough study of the records, a majority of my subcommittee is fully convinced the national origins system amounts to little more than a theory as far as regulating immigration goes. We are going to replace this totally inadequate system with a selective immigration policy that will establish both qualitative and quantitative controls."

"I'm glad to hear there will be legislation on this problem this year," said Johnson. "As soon as you conclude your hearings, I want you to come and see me to discuss exactly what kind of a bill you propose to draft. I am primarily interested in getting rid of the quota system and replacing it with one that will unite families and open the way for our getting skilled immigrants in specialized trades. We are greatly in need of people of that kind."

"I'm heartily for that, Mr. President," assured Feighan, "and so is a majority of my subcommittee. But there are some proposals your advisers are trying to put over that we can't accept. Some of the committeemen are even questioning whether you know anything about them."

"That's why I want to talk to you before you draft the bill," said the President. "You be sure to get in touch with me when you're ready. I'm counting on that, Mike."

"I'll be there," promised Feighan. "I'll lay it on the line as I always do, frankly and squarely."

"I'm sure of that," chuckled Johnson. "That's one thing I can depend on."

In this talk, Feighan didn't mention it, but he and his subcommittee have the full backing of Sen. James Eastland (D.-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will consider the immigration measure after it's acted on by the House.

Eastland strongly favors fixing a statutory limit on the number of immigrants admitted yearly. Also, he is just as vigorously opposed to giving the Justice Department wide authority to grant visas, as sought by Atty. Gen. Katzenbach.

* * *

Several months ago Rep. Feighan sent a detailed report to President Johnson revealing that in the past 10 years 2,722,601 immigrants, an average of nearly 273,000 a year, have been admitted despite a national origins quota ceiling of 158,361 annually. Titled "Some New Insights on Immigration," Feighan's study assails the quota system as a "myth." Says the report, "The national origins quota system is little more than a theory in terms of regulating immigration to the United States. The official records show that non-quota immigration has been out-running quota immigration by approximately two to one. During the 10 year period from 1955 to 1965, non-quota immigration visas have totaled 948,334. It is these new non-quota visas, granted by the State and Justice Departments, which reduce the national origins quota system to a 'myth'."

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Free From Those Who Would Imperil
The Economic, Political and Religious Freedoms
of Our Great Republic
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Strengthen Us, O God, in Our Resolve
To Uphold, Protect and Preserve
American Independence
Our Flag
Our Constitution and Its Bill of Rights
and the Freedom for which They Stand.

Fortify us, to Protect the Rights of the
Individual so that the State shall be His
Servant, not his Master.

Aid Us in Our Desire
To Secure Laws which are Just,
And to Repeal or Amend Those Laws
Which Are Unjust
Vindictive or Alien to Our Constitution
And Its Bill of Rights.

Oh, God, Give Us Men Who Have Honor
Men Upon Whom We Can Rely
Men Whom the Spoils of Office Cannot Buy.

Deliver Us From
Incompetence, Indifference and Irresponsibility,

And Further Our Efforts to Eradicate
Greed, Arrogance and Lawlessness,

Liberate Us From Doctrines Spawned by
Alien Ideologies,
Bureaucratic Despotism,
Tyrannical Pressure Groups.

Instill in Us the Need
To Arouse Americans to Their
Basic Responsibilities
To Preserve for Future Generations
The Heritage That is Ours.

Inculcate in Us
The Spirit of Individual Initiative
And Help Us to Maintain This Heritage
For Our Children.

Implant in Them
The Wisdom, the Courage and the Faith
Of Our Forefathers Who Founded and Built
Our Great Republic
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President Deserves Support Now

From the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*

Under Secretary of the Navy Kenneth E. BeLieu, addressing the annual meeting of the Beverly Hills Council of the Navy League at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, emphasized the importance of popular backing of the President in the military crises which confront this nation.

It is not enough that citizens agree that what the President is attempting to do with our military forces in Viet Nam and in the Dominican Republic is proper.

We must show him that we believe in his conduct and his strategy in military actions to defend ourselves from aggressive Communist moves toward the American continent.

Mr. BeLieu admitted there is a psychological influence exerted by groups of paraders, marchers, sitdowners and other demonstrators who flaunt such signs as "U.S. Get Out of Viet Nam" and the like. It is true that perhaps a portion of these paraders may believe they are doing the right thing, although most certainly they are in effect bolstering Communist causes in this country.

What the under secretary of the Navy suggests is that the people of the United States show the President they have confidence in his actions and the actions of our top military planners. He believes that everyone who agrees with the President's course should prove that by writing him letters of thanks and encouragement. They might even help him by counter-parades, as college students and others in some parts of the nation already have demonstrated.

An apathetic citizenry is one of the greatest perils to any nation. That has been proved from ancient eras to the present day.

How the Communists Have Built Up Anti-U.S. Propaganda on Viet Nam

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Rep. H. Allen Smith of California has received letters by the bushel demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam.

The congressman was, quite frankly, confused: public opinion polls have consistently shown that an overwhelming majority of Americans favor a get-tough policy toward the North Vietnamese invaders.

Smith, a former FBI agent, began to investigate the mail that he and other members of Congress had received, mail that often ran 100-1 in favor of surrender. From sources at the Justice Department, the California Republican learned that leaders of the Communist Party, U.S.A., had for more than a year made Viet Nam agitation their main task. In a meticulously documented speech last week, Smith disclosed the top-secret activities of party leaders.

1. Party boss Gus Hall in March, 1954, dispatched to district leaders

Rep. H. Allen Smith (R.-Calif.) has carefully documented Red activities.

throughout the country a directive entitled "The United States and Viet Nam Developments." Party members were urged to send telegrams to President Johnson protesting against American "aggression," to organize protest meetings and picket lines, and to enlist the support of non-Communist leftists in their activities.

2. Viet Nam was the principle topic at a meeting of Communist leaders in June, 1964. Here veteran Communist Margrit Pittman laid down the party line on Viet Nam and instructed her comrades to use telegrams, resolutions, meetings, marches and demonstrations in demanding American withdrawal.

3. The incident that moved the Communist campaign into high gear was the American action at the Gulf of Tonkin last August. Addressing her chief lieutenants, the party's southern California district leader, Dorothy Healey, called for 50,000 letters condemning the "dirty aggression" of American servicemen. National headquarters in New York distributed new orders calling for massive protests.

4. At a meeting of party leaders in November, public relations director Arnold Johnson reported on the Vietnamese campaign. Party activity was stepped up. New directives were mailed to party leaders. Infiltration of union and religious groups was suggested.

5. Following a precedent set during the Gulf of Tonkin confrontation, party leaders were quick to assail the United States when North Vietnamese military targets were first attacked on February 7. Party boss Hall declared the air strike "an act of brutal aggression which horrifies the world." Party members were again ordered to flood Washington with letters and telegrams.

6. At a meeting of party officials in mid-February, National Labor Secretary Carl Winter reported on the success of the Communist campaign. President Johnson, he said, was beginning to feel the pressure of peace advocates.

7. Communist party "spokesmen" began to fan out across the country, lecturing college groups on American "aggression." Party theoretician Herbert Aptheker addressed numerous demonstrations, moving east from Los Angeles through St. Louis to New York.

8. Communist party officials played a major role in the April 17 march on Washington sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society. Participants in the march included Arnold Johnson and southern regional director George Myers. At a meeting of the party's National Committee in late April, Johnson disclosed that party members from every section of the country had participated in the march.

9. Major demonstrations in support of the march took place in Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, with party members playing important roles. The party-controlled W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs increased their agitation.

10. Chief Red Gus Hall, in a meeting of the party's national committee late last month, commented favorably on the Communist drive, but urged members not to let up. He again called for a united front of the Communist and non-Communist left to press for a reversal of U.S. policy.

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FOREIGN AID COSTS—Rep. E. Ross Adair (R.-Ind.) disputes the President's claim that his Administration seeks only $3.4 billion in foreign aid next year. He estimates the actual foreign aid total at $6.8 billion by including $125 million for the Peace Corps.

□ □ □

LBJ IMAGE—Lawrence Laurent, radio-TV columnist of the Washington *Post*, reports that aides to President Johnson have imposed ridiculous restrictions on the television cameramen at presidential news conferences. "There is another complaint about an aide's insistence that cameramen use only tight shots of the President's head. This aide also insists that only the President's right profile—never the left—appear on TV sets."

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"It would appear that the 'Great Society' is going to make America a land of plenty—owe plenty, tax plenty, spend plenty, and waste plenty."—Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

Respect For Law

By SEN. GEORGE MURPHY (R.-Calif.)

What do our Constitution and our body of laws mean to the individual citizen? Too often, I fear, they are viewed in terms of rights, privileges, safeguards and guarantees *without regard for the duties and responsibilities* which they also convey.

Respect for the law is the first duty of every American. The alternative is anarchy; anarchy such as prevails among the human derelicts who inhabit our criminal and subversive underworlds.

I cannot help feeling that today we are playing a dangerous "game" with these derelicts; that, to an unreasonable degree, we are indulging and excusing and rationalizing the menace which they pose to society. Lewis F. Powell Jr., the president of the American Bar Association, recognized this fact early this year when he told a group of attorneys in New York, "There are valid reasons for criminals to think that crime does pay, and slow and fumbling justice can be evaded." Lewis Powell scored conditions in some areas of the country "where law-abiding citizens are unsafe in their homes and are denied the privilege of using public streets and parks for fear of their personal safety."

The president of the American Bar Association is a realist. Confronted by national crime figures which show a steady growth of lawlessness, he sees a "need for modernizing and strengthening criminal laws"; and he advocates a detailed study and, where needed, overhauling of the administration of justice on both the state and federal scene.

Investigating Business

By SEN. ROMAN HRUSKA (R.-Neb.)

About the same time the President was telling the business community to banish its fears. . .he sent a request to Congress for 500 more investigators and prosecutors for the five regulatory agencies: FPC, FTC, FCC, SEC and the Food and Drug Administration. How the employment of 500 additional investigators and prosecutors would banish the businessman's fears and make the heavy hand of complacent and static regulations a little lighter has never been explained.

Cuban Danger

By REP. PRENTISS WALKER (R.-Miss.)

The recent events in the Dominican Republic and the violence now being perpetrated is a deliberate, planned and subversive attack by the Communist movement in Cuba. And this is by no means the only Latin American country that is in danger of Communist-inspired revolt. In Guatemala, Venezuela and Colombia, Communist guerrilla forces have been provoking small but effective acts of violence which could develop into a revolt similar to the one now underway in the Dominican Republic. Cuba's Mr. Castro has not been in the headlines recently to any great degree, but this does not mean that he and the Soviets in Cuba have not been making big plans for the future. Although we can get no exact official report on the extent of Soviet activities going on in Cuba, we do receive what we believe to be accurate reports from the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba. This group reports that there still remain in Cuba over 25,000 Soviet troops, ground-to-air missile installations, land-to-sea cruiser missiles, and a large network of missile detection systems. It is my belief that we must draw the line now on Cuba before this Communist threat spreads into an all-out Communist takeover of Latin America.

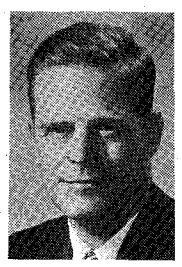
Dangerous Trade

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

Immediately prior to World War II, vast tonnage of American scrap iron was exported to Japan, to be made into bombs and bullets, and soon thereafter used to kill American servicemen. An intensive campaign is now going on to promote greatly increased American trade with Communist nations, in spite of the continuing aggression in Viet Nam and elsewhere in the world. We hope that future historians will not be writing that the United States made itself the instrument of its own destruction by continuing to share its resources and economic power with the Communists. The Communists would be without power, and Russia would be a weak nation today, were it not for the aid, assistance and equipment received from the Western nations since the Bolshevik revolution. If we are going to run to the aid of the Russians every time they get in a tight spot, we should at least get some sort of concessions from them in return.

Foreign Aid

By REP. EDWARD GURNEY (R.-Fla.)



The Agency for International Development, which administers the foreign aid program, is currently making 40-year loans with no repayment of principal for 10 years. There is a one per cent interest rate during the grace period, and interest at 2½ per cent after 10 years, while the U.S. government pays almost 4 per cent for the money it borrows to loan to the foreign governments. Reason given for these soft loans is the fact that these underdeveloped countries cannot afford development if they must borrow on hard terms for they lack the means to service the resulting debts. Yet the debt of these underdeveloped countries since 1955 has increased from $10 billion to $30 billion and the debt-service charge from less than $1 billion to well over $4 billion last year. A $13-million AID loan was made to a state-owned mine in Bolivia, a mine which is now losing $1 million a year, a prime example of the ineffectiveness and waste in many foreign aid programs.

War on Poverty

By REP. WILLARD CURTIN (R.-Pa.)

There is an uneasy feeling that the whole thing is going to turn out to be one giant boondoggle. Let us hope not, for there are some real areas of need. . . But facts are facts, and cannot be blinked in the face. What we have seen to date is not calculated to make us feel good.

Dominican Crisis

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

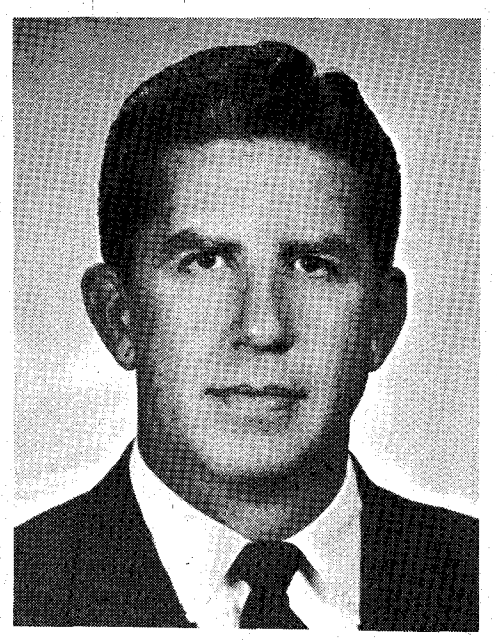
On Sunday, May 2, 1965, President Johnson gave a television report on the Dominican situation and bluntly stated that Red agitators were taking over the coup in that Caribbean nation and these agents in large part emanated from Castro's Cuba. This, in my opinion, marks the most significant foreign policy change in the last five years. Hopefully, this means the State Department appeasers have been pushed to the rear of the boat. One of the first actions taken by Mr. Johnson when he assumed the presidency in November, 1963 was to move Thomas Mann to an influential position in Western Hemisphere policy-making. I hailed this move and am sure that the good advice Mr. Johnson now appears to be receiving is due to (1) tying a knot around State Department paper shufflers who bury reports of communism; and (2) listening to trusted men like Mr. Mann and good military advisors. Oh, yes, the placard carriers are now whining that this policy is reminiscent of our "gunboat" policy of the '20s when the U.S. landed marines in Nicaragua and elsewhere. There were placard carriers on campuses just over 25 years ago who were asking "Why Die for Danzig?" so their line hasn't changed much.

My strong support of these firm policies and great satisfaction in the turn of events of the past few weeks is not based on any personal satisfaction in seeing my position totally vindicated. It is based, quite the opposite, on the knowledge that our greatest danger in this struggle with the Communists comes from the inaction which allows the enemy to miscalculate. All of our history shows that firm policies are the safest in the long run. Slogans like "he kept us out of war" or "none of your boys will serve on a foreign shore" or the over-publicized placard carriers, peace marchers and teach-ins on campuses are far more apt to lead to war than President Johnson's intervention in the Dominican Republic and so-called "escalation" in Viet Nam. It takes more resolve to follow firm policies than to vacillate. It is easy to see in every peaceful gesture of our enemy a "relaxation of tensions." It was fashionable to say in 1958 and 1959 that Castro was a "reformer." (What a beating I've taken from the Castro-apologists—mostly well-meaning ministers.) President Johnson has made a decided break with the past in both of these nations. This is good because these past policies have been disastrous. The President deserves our support.

Rent Subsidies in Great Society

By REP. SAMUEL L. DEVINE (R.-Ohio)

Recently I received a letter from a constituent which in my mind was certainly meritorious. Accordingly, after contacting her and obtaining her permission I am reprinting her letter [below]. . . .



Rep. Devine received an interesting letter from a constituent.

This young lady some way or another has captured the basic philosophy which made this country great. This is most unique in today's society when so many seem to feel that the solution to all problems is to sit down, face the east, and hold out their hands for help from Washington.

I wish to publicly congratulate Miss Joyce Fletcher who wrote as follows:

"Congressman Devine: I have recently read that the latest step in President Johnson's "Great Society" is to give rent supplements to people living in substandard housing so they can move to better housing. I understand a single person making up to $5,200 a year is eligible. I think this is a little absurd. If a single person is making that much money, why is he living in substandard housing to begin with?

"Sir, I make $4,000 a year. I live in a pleasant three-room apartment which costs $85 per month. This would make me eligible for a rent supplement which I feel would be totally undeserved. I have a fairly decent standard of living, although there are things I want but can't afford. So what. I'm putting myself through school at nights, and even saving money and investing some. In addition I have had rather high medical expenses. In the last two years I've spent close to $2,000 on medical expenses.

"If I can get along without help from Uncle Sam, why can't someone who is making as much or more than I do it also?

"This type of legislation bothers me. I know there are people who need help, and I want them helped. But there has to be some common sense used.

"I am constantly amazed at my government's fiscal policies. Is it true that this is what the American people want? Do you have any answers for me?"

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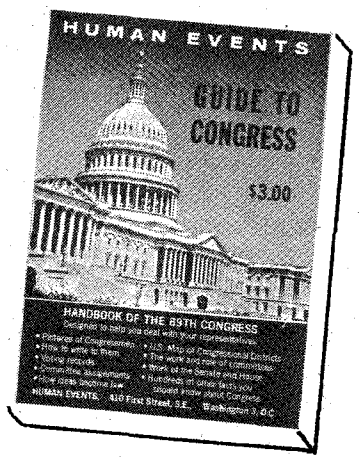

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